EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company
Washington Union Coal Company

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MARCH, 1931

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EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

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The Romance and Tragedy of Coal

By EUGENE MCAULIFFE

PART III

WITH the exhaustion of coal susceptible of surface mining, the second stage of the British Coal industry appeared, that of mining from beneath the surface. The first underground method employed, known as the "bell" or "bee-hive" pit, was borrowed from the iron industry where undercover mining was first attempted in England. Like surface mining, the new method partook more of digging than mining, the task wholly performed by casting by hand, (the workman using wooden and iron tipped shovels) first, the material taken out in sinking down to the coal, and next, the coal itself. No written record of the "bee-hive" system of mining has been found, and the only knowledge we have of it is that derived from secondary excavations made in recent years. The small pits, about three feet in diameter, when sunk through shallow cover, stood about 12 feet between centers. When the bottom of the coal seam was reached the pit was widened out in the coal as far as it was safe to go, from one to one and one-half yards, and thereafter the pit was filled in with the material taken out of the next opening. The "bee-hive" pit method of mining spread over several of the British coal fields, and before coal was mined for fuel purposes pits of this class were oftentimes driven through the coal to reach iron stones located at a lower level. The iron stone pits were of larger diameter (5 feet), and the workings were extended over a wider area. During the great British coal mining strike of 1925-6, with coal extremely scarce and expensive, striking miners in certain English mining districts opened up "bee-hive" pits of the character of those developed in the thirteenth century, in this way engaging in the production and sale of a small tonnage of coal, representing one more example of man's reversion to first principles.

In the middle of the fourteenth century the necessity for additional coal, plus the scarcity of locations for shallow work, led to the third stage of coal mine development, the sinking of deep vertical pits. In the beginning sites were selected where natural drainage could be developed, and tunnels or drifts were cut horizontally through the strata from the lower level of the workings, admitting of the mine water draining off without the medium of pumping facilities. These drainage ways bore various designations in different parts of the kingdom. In the north of England they were known as "water-gates", (in Latin, aqueductus). It is possible the term "water-gate" was imposed from the fact that bulkheads with gates were employed at the point of discharge, to prevent the river Tyne flowing back into the mine during the periods of high tide. Doubtless also, the term "adit" is a corruption of the word "aqueduct".

The years pass and the necessity for pumping facilities appeared. In the meantime, the monks of Finchale developed numerous mining enterprises, but without material reward. Their mines opened at Coken, which failed of success, were abandoned in 1404. Thereafter they opened mines near Durham, but here they came into competition with the monks of Durham, who were in no sense agreeable to the invasion of competitors. Human nature is quite alike, with all men and in all times; the shaven and cowled monk of the fifteenth century when in business was in many aspects not unlike his industrial prototype of today. The Durham monks began by buying the output of the Finchale mine, thereafter paying the Finchale monks a sum for the closing of same, later purchasing (in 1427-28) the mine and four acres of land located near Baxtanfordwood, for 40 pounds ($194). The Finchale monks, however, did not on selling out their mine, abandon the coal mining industry. During the succeeding two generations they engaged in coal mining at different points with varying success. In 1457-58 they were in possession of a mine at Moorhouseclose which yielded them a return of

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Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employes' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Eunice M. Gilbert, Editor.

10 pounds ($48) a year. Churchmen were yet seemingly illy paid. It was at this colliery that the Finchale monks undertook the task of mining coal below the level of free drainage. In 1486-7 they expended 9 pounds, 15 shillings and 6 pence, ($48), on a water pump, the construction of a pump house and horses to work the pump. In their written records of mining expense a special item of the expenses of de le pompe thereafter appears. In the entries of the stock-keeper of the bishopric of Durham, for the years 1492-93, there also appears the record of a payment of 40 shillings ($9.70), "for two great iron chains for the ordinance of the mine at Whickham, for drawing coals and water out of the coal pit there, by my Lord's Command". Primitive as were the means employed, the day of harnessing the horse to the task of hoisting water and coal had at last appeared.

It is not possible to compass in a few paragraphs the gradual development of the coal mining industry. The seventeenth century brought a marked increase in the demand for coal but the use of steam for power purposes was yet in the speculative stage. Much of the work within the mines was carried on by women and young boys. Regarding the employment of boys, a colliery viewer, writing as late as 1800 said: "boys enter the workings at the age of 7 or 8, sometimes as early as 6. They are at first trap doorkeepers, being employed to open and shut doors fixed for conducting air 'round the works while the coal is passing through them from the workmen to the shaft. Their wages are 6 pence (12 cents) a day, and they continue in this situation 4 or 5 years when they become 'lads' or 'foals', supplying the inferior place at a machine called a tram, where two are employed and made use of to convey the coal from the workmen to the pit mouth. Their wages are then from 9 to 12 pence (18 to 24 cents) per day according to the earnings of the tram, which is paid a certain price for every score or 20 baskets of coal in proportion to the distance of the workings from the shaft. After two or three years tramming, the boy becomes a "half-marrow', where he receives half the earnings of the tram, 14 to 16 pence (28 to 32 cents) per day. The next step is that of 'put-and-hewer', when half the day was spent at the tram, the other half in working coal. This position paid a wage of 2 shillings to 2 shillings and 6 pence (48 to 60 cents) a day. Eventually the boy, by serving a long apprenticeship, working from 12 to 18 hours a day, became a hewer or finished collier, his workday now reduced to 8, or at most, 10 hours." Bitter as was the lot of the miner's son a century and a half ago, that of the female portion of his family was excruciating. The tragedy of the woman worker will be touched upon hereafter.

As the distance between the surface and the coal seams under development increased the necessity for advance exploration work became apparent, the character of strata through which the sinkers were compelled to pass growing in importance with thickness, it further very desirable to know the height and character of the seam to be mined. The first published treatise on sinking and mining was written by a man whose name is now unknown, this little book written in dialogue form by "F. C." and known as "The Compleat Collier". The publisher was "G. Congers, at The Ring in Little Brittian, London", the date of publication 1708.

Prospecting as it was carried on in the Great Northern Coal Field in 1708 was described by the author as follows:

> "We have two labourers at a time, at The handle of The bore Rod, and They chop or pounce with Their Hands, up and down to cut The Stone or Mineral, going round, which of course grinds either of Them Small, so That finding your Rod to have cut down four or six Inches, They lift up The Rod, either all at once as there is conveniency for its Lift; or by Joynts fixing The Key which is to Keep The Rod from dropping down into The hole —and taking off The cutting Chissel, puts or screws on The Whimble or Scoop, which takes up The cut Stuff be it what happens."

Borers were well compensated workmen. They were paid by the fathom with a continuous increase for greater depth. When their task was finished a sum to spend on ale was given them, and thereafter they moved on to the next job. The boring apparatus of 223 years ago differed only from our hand or "spring pole" drill of today in that we now use a supply of water within the drill hole and a ball valve just above the cutting chisel to remove the cuttings, instead of removing the rods to lift the cuttings out with the "whimble" or scoop then employed.

The first mention of the use of explosives (gunpowder) in coal mines occurred in 1719, where reference to its use in shaft sinking was made. Not, however, until 1813 do we find a record of the use of gunpowder for actual mining purposes. In the Newcastle coal field, the "bord and pillar" method of mining was generally employed. The headways or entries were driven "along the grain of the coal" and from these at intervals the bords or stalls were cut. The bords were driven 3 yards in width, with intervening pillars 4 yards thick. Under this method less than half the coal was extracted, and when deeper mining was reached the extraction dropped to 40 per cent or less. Gradually the principle of pillar robbing entered, and

in 1753 a pit at Gosforth was wrought out both "whole and walls", and in 1765 a village street was subsided.

In 1795, Thomas Barnes, who at the age of 16 had been made manager of The Walker Colliery, developed the panel system of mining, thereby making it possible to increase the percentage of mineable coal from a given tract. Barnes' achievement, a most creditable one for a youth of sixteen, was extended to other collieries, and in 1810 Mr. John Buddle laid out a new pit, apportioning the area to be worked into a number of divisions or panels separated by barriers of solid coal. The panel plan made greater extraction possible without danger of creating creeps or squeezes.

The third cardinal method of mining, now known as "long-wall", made its appearance in Shropshire, on the opposite side of England from where the "bord and pillar" and "panel" systems of mining were evolved. Under this system of mining the seam of coal is entirely removed along an extended face, the space previously occupied by the coal partially filled by "gob" or "goaf", as the refuse material mined with the coal was called. The roadways are maintained by strong pack walls of stone built on both sides, and as settlement occurs, the permanent roadways are thereafter maintained by cuttings made in the roof or floor. As our American mines attain additional depth this method of mining will from necessity come into greater vogue, obviating squeezes and bumps, as well as the crushing of pillar coal that frequently occurs under the other two methods, where deep mining is carried on.

The early history of the underground transport of coal constituted a sodden, slavish chapter in the life of the industry. The early monks were grown men and their task was a varied one, hewing and wedging coal from the face, thereafter to load it into a small wicker creel or corve, the distance carried relatively short. As the mines grew in number and capacity, the work became specialized and to the miner's unfortunate wife and elder daughters fell the work of "bearing" as it was called. The corves were so made as to fit upon the woman's back, a wide leather strap fastened across her forehead, and balancing the load as best she could she made her way to the pit bottom, at times in utter darkness. Few coal seams were of sufficient height to admit of the bearer standing more than half erect, and in the thinner seams she was compelled to crawl upon her hands and knees, her flesh cut, bleeding and calloused, no word of pity for her lot forthcoming. The collier of that day was a courageous but an uncouth and profane soul, and the lives of the wives and daughters who toiled in the pits were as bitter as gall. When the woman reached the pit bottom after carrying her load of as much as 170 pounds, a distance of 150 yards, she then ascended a series of ladders totaling from 50 to 120 feet in height to the surface, thereafter climbing to the top of the pit hill where she emptied the corve. History records instances where a mother led her daughters through this pitiless routine all day or all night, she taking the lead with a load so heavy as required two persons to put it on her back, a lighted candle in her teeth, her daughters with loads commensurate with their strength following the gleam of the mother's candle. The "Way of the Cross" has for nearly 1900 years invoked more passionate expression of sorrow than any tragedy the world has ever witnessed, but for the women and girls who worked in the coal mines the "way" had countless times "twelve stations", and it is recorded that these poor slaves of the mines wept their way up the ladders from sheer physical suffering, singing hysterically through the descent, the contrast so great. If humanity were not possessed of a divine spark the race would not have survived some of the beastialities it has been compelled to endure.

As the length of haul increased, wooden sledges were developed, the corves now taking the form of circular baskets generally woven from the osier. The hewers helped put the corves on the sledge and two men, where the seam was high enough, dragged and pushed the sledge over the mucky bottom to the pit. Where the seam was thinner boys took the place of men, and the lad in the lead wore a leather harness with a wide band across the forehead, enabling him to travel at an angle of perhaps thirty degrees, thus exerting his full strength in the task. Once at the pit bottom, the corve-bow was fastened to the rope by an iron hook and two men, through the medium of a crude windlass, raised the loaded corve to the surface, lowering it in turn when emptied. Centuries later the tram with wooden wheels running on wooden rails took the place of the sledge, and still later the corve and tram were combined in one unit, the horse impelled whim giving away to the hand windlass for hoisting purposes.

The removal of water from the mines became, with the passing of years, an increasing problem. The early Newcastle-on-Tyne mines were, as before mentioned, cleared of water by natural drainage. Later such water as was encountered in other openings was carried out by hand or hoisted through the medium of a hand windlass. Eventually the necessity for pumps of some sort became necessary, and again primitive man reached down into the recesses of his brain bringing out the counterpart of the bucket pump, which has been used by the Egyptian fellah since the dawn of civilization.

Contemporary with the adoption of the bucket pump by the early British Collier the metal miners of Saxony began to use the same instrument, with certain refinements not developed by the Egyptian.

The mine workers of the bishopric of Durham used chain pumps, lifting water through several stages as high as 60 or 70 fathoms, or 360 to 420 feet. In the lower pit the water was raised to a pump from which it was taken by a second pump, which in turn delivered it at a point convenient to the third pump, and so on until it reached the surface. In certain cases surface pumps were driven by water wheels with water led from an adjacent stream, and treadmills, worked by men or horses were frequently employed to work the pumps. It was not until the end of the seventeenth century that any attempt was made to lift water out of the pits by the aid of steam.

Savery, a Devonshire man, who was born about the middle of the century, patented in July 1698, his "fire-engine". With this device, steam from a boiler was admitted to a receiver from the lower end of which extended a suction pipe, and from the upper end a discharge pipe or outlet. The receiver was filled with steam at low pressure, then the valve was closed and cold water was sprayed over the receiver, thus condensing the steam and creating a vacuum, the water rushing up through the suction pipe to fill the void. Steam was again admitted to the receiver, forcing the water up through the discharge pipe. Such was the beginning of steam pumping in coal mines. Savery died in 1715 and Thomas Newcomen, born in Dartmouth, England, in 1663, next appeared with his "Newcomen" or "Atmospheric engine", in which the weight of the pump rods was used to raise the piston in a vertical cylinder, below which low pressure steam was then admitted, the steam in turn condensed by jets of water creating a vacuum within the cylinder, the piston forced down by atmospheric pressure. After the death of Savery, a company was formed to promote the sale of the atmospheric engine and a number were placed in service. We of today who depend on a thin line of copper to transmit power to a pump located where the water accumulates, do not know the troubles experienced with the task of pumping water out of widely extended mine areas, before the days of electric power. *(To be continued in April Number)*

GEOLOGICALLY SPEAKING

Flapper—Don't you speak to him any more?

Ditto—No! Whenever I pass him I give him the geological survey.

"Geological survey?"

"Yes, that's what is commonly known as the stony stare."—*Kansas Sour Owl.*

Run of the Mine

It Is More Blessed to Give than to Receive

WE DO not know Judge Barton Payne, President of the American Red Cross, but when the Judge was panned for refusing to take $25,000,000 from the public treasury, preferring to let the American people subscribe funds for Red Cross relief work, we with many others became interested in the situation, as refusing, whether it be a free drink, a free ride, or a sum of money, is a rather uncommon characteristic.

Perhaps the following story taken from the New York Times will explain the Judge's refusal:

"Subtract the number of men who accepted $25,000,000 from the number to whom that sum was offered and the difference is—John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross. To put it mildly, a few speeches have been made about that refusal; precedents have been cited (how Senators delight to spring precedents upon people other than themselves!) but none of them mention the fact that refusing money from the government has been a habit with Judge Payne. As for the $25,000,000. he could not have drawn more attention from the Senate if he had stolen the money rather than refused it.

"Among other things Judge Payne has sat upon the bench, and has been a Mayor, a Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, a Director General of Railroads and a Secretary of the Interior. William G. McAdoo asked him to become counsel to the government railroad administration. 'That will cost me $100,000 a year,' he said in accepting, for Judge Payne's Chicago law firm was retained by seven railroads. The city of Chicago made him president of the South Park Board. He refused to accept his salary, but he was compelled by law to do so; consequently he turned his pay checks over to the park board for an art museum. A few years ago he went with Charles Beecher Warren on a State Department mission to Mexico. The Government forced upon him railroad and Pullman fares; Payne gave the money away.

"Ten years ago President Harding summoned Judge Payne to the White House just after the latter had met with the trustees of Georgetown University, who were seeking a new president for their institution. Payne was offered a quasi-official post which carried a $27,000 salary. 'I'll take it,' he told the President, 'on condition that I shall serve without

pay, that I pay my own traveling expenses and that I buy my own postage stamps.'

"'Too late,' he said the next morning to the university trustees, 'I've just taken a Red Cross job.'"

A Challenge to the Scots

FROM Glasgow on the Clyde there recently came to us, from a friend, three volumes by that gifted Scottish writer of much fiction, always with a dash of the factual, Mr. Neil Munro, who only a few weeks ago passed to his reward.

One of the three volumes is made up of short stories that deal with life in the Highlands of Scotland in the old days. To William H. Wallace, leader of our Kiltie Band, the brawest lot of laddies wearing kilts in the west, we commend the author's definition of a piper:

"To the make of a piper go seven years of his own learning and seven generations before. If it is in, it will out, as the Gælic old-word says; if not, let him take to the net or sword. At the end of his seven years one born to it will stand at the start of knowledge, and leaning a fond ear to the drone, he may have parley with the old folks of old affairs."

Everyone of the eleven stories that make up this little book are shot through and through with the traditions, the superstitions, and the shifting temperament of the Celt. From the story called "War", we gather this paragraph which so completely sets forth the fact that when the call of the clan came to the husband and father, all else was forgotten:

"Jean Robb, with the bairn at the brattie-string, was with the other women seeing her man away, stupid with two sorrows—one because he was going and the other because he had twenty pounds in his sporran, that he might well be doing without; for he was leaving the woman without a groat, and only a boll of meal in the girnel and a wee firkin of salted fish."

And now we challenge Hughie McLeod, John Park and The Caledonian Club of Rock Springs to let us read two of Clansman Munro's stories to them. Ten minutes will suffice for each, and while we lack the ability to speak the many Gælic words therein as well as our father could, when living, we will undertake with all our limitations to send the whole clan home with their *sgian-dubh's* in their right hands instead of their stockings, while they hurry past shadowy corners to lie awake in their *sheilings* the rest of the night, thinking of the coffin maker waiting out under the stars with his stretching-board under his oxter, to enter when the clock was stopped and the door opened "to let out the ghost".

If we could be certain that Piper Leader Wallace would not try to play the Lost *Piobaireach* to our men, we would be willing to tell him the story of the skill of Paruig Dall, whose piping so affected the men in the little village that: "They kissed their children and went, with *cromags* in their hands, and the road they took was the road the King of Errin rides, and that is the road to the end of the days."

Raising Ten Million Dollars

DOUBTLESS by the time the March Employes' Magazine reaches our readers, the ten million dollars requested by the Red Cross, for the relief of drought sufferers will have been raised. Ex-President Coolidge, in his radio address, said that "forty cents contributed by each person driving an automobile would suffice to make up the ten million dollars."

The American people failed to make prompt response to the call of distress, only because of the misrepresentations regarding the conditions actually existing in the State of Arkansas, made by politically minded Senators and Congressmen, who as President Hoover said, sought the opportunity to make political capital out of human misery. The statement was vociferously made from the floor of the U. S. Senate that people were dying daily from sheer starvation. The President of the American Red Cross countered with the statement that not a single death from starvation had been found by Red Cross agents, thereupon President Hoover sent Lt.-Colonel Campbell B. Hodges by aeroplane to Arkansas to investigate and report conditions to the Secretary of War. Colonel Campbell telegraphed February 7th that "The Red Cross and local agencies were adequately meeting conditions of suffering in sixteen counties in Arkansas."

Now just as food for thought. The recently revised Encyclopædia Britannica contains the statement that in 1917 "a popular campaign for a special war fund realized $100,000,000 in a week. A further week's drive in May 1918 realized $170,000,000." When the President of the United States; Ex-President Coolidge; Hon. Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York state, and other equally well known citizens were pleading for the ten millions asked for by the Red Cross, the Associated Press put out the following item of news from New York City dated February 7th: "Admiring friends sent 25 thousand dollars' worth of flowers which filled 40 cars of the funeral cortege of Joseph Catania, Bronx bootlegger, today. Mourners filled 85 more cars, and the body was moved

to its last resting place in a 10 thousand dollar casket of statuary bronze. The casket was placed in a temporary receiving vault at Woodlawn cemetery until a 20 thousand dollar vault in another cemetery is completed."

The Close of Another Year

Occasionally we read an article so compelling as to make us wish we could pass it along. Such is the character of the first page editorial published in the "Old Ben Coal Corporation" monthly safety report for December, 1930. We commend the opinions expressed as well worthy of careful reflection.

WE HAVE ended another year. Not many can recall another such year. It seems to have contained an accumulation of climaxes. Many gave a sigh of relief at its close, hoping the new year would bring better times.

Regarding the causes, there is only one certainty. This is the great number and confusion of causes given. Many expressions such as "the saturation point", "supply and demand", "production and consumption", "the dollar value", "mechanization", and "the credit system" are given. Some persist in using "the war", "the tariff", and "the Volstead Act" as fundamental causes.

There certainly was a cause or combination of them. Even imagination under the term of "psychology" was considered by many as not only being a contributing factor, but as being the fundamental cause. More real effort was exerted in application of a remedy against this proposed cause than against any, if not all the others. Oratory, the press and advertisements joined in an effort to convince the nation that the depression was just a state of mind. Most remarkable was the apparent lack of results in directing this state of mind.

Not for many decades has the subject of economics been brought so close to each individual. Little consideration is given to such thought during times of prosperity. It is during times of adversity that we consider upon what we should have done.

The year has been one of opportunity to study this problem. Nearly every adult person has given much mature and earnest thought to it. While none of us has come to a conclusion, we are wiser and better informed than formerly. A striking result is the better understanding among employes and employers, that the progress of one is impossible without the progress of the other. The miner more fully recognizes now than heretofore that the coal industry, his industry, is in competition for its very existence. Each one of us in the industry, whether directly or indirectly concerned, has now learned that to win is for the industry to win, and that this latter has only the one chance for all to pull in the right direction toward the success of our industry.

The year has closed upon a twelve months course of education. The principal lesson learned is that we are not the all-powerful industry in the production of power, after all. The chief cause of slipping is within us. We have basked in our supremacy too long and permitted the advance of progress of other industries to leave us behind with our antiquated methods and ideas.

Ten Minute Talks With Workers

This is the third of the series of Ten Minute Talks With Workers, which is reproduced with permission of the "Times", London, England.

THE DEAD PARTNER*

THE FACT that a firm has lasted for two centuries, in the same trade in the same city, shows that so far as it is concerned the three essential partners —Labour, Brain, and Capital—must have worked together. For clearly, if one of these partners had left the firm the business would have come to an end.

Of much that has recently occurred in Russia, a country bountifully endowed by nature to be the fit home of a great and wealthy people, we know nothing or next to nothing. Of one outstanding fact we are sure: Dire poverty and its awful companions—disease, terror, and death—stalk through the land. We know why. One of the partners is dead. Capital has been killed.

No man will ever go right in studying the social question unless he has clear and correct notions about (1) capital; (2) capitalists; and (3) the relation between them.

Take a big works, say a shipyard on the Clyde, belonging to a limited company. The whistle blows in the evening and all the men stream out to their homes. Finally, the yard is left silent and still, with only the night watchman on duty. He walks about amongst the capital—the buildings, the slips, the machinery, the raw materials, the half-finished liner. These are the visible items of the company's capital, and they are generally the more important part of it. There are, of course, items the watchman could not see with his eyes—the company's credit, it's bank balances, the book debts, the patent rights, and so on. Capital means all these things.

The capitalists in this case are the persons whose names are inscribed in the share-register of the company. Some of them, no doubt, are very wealthy. Others may be quite poor. Some, perhaps, have the whole of their life's savings invested in the company. They have worked hard, and to them their capital means that in their old age they will get some of the fruits of industry that they have denied themselves in their prime.

Now, since capital is things and capitalists are persons, it looks at first sight as if it would be quite easy to "kill" the capitalists without affecting the capital. In Russia the killing has quite often been literal putting to death. No one in this country proposes that, at any rate not openly; but

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many people who claim to be "advanced" thinkers want to persuade our workers to put an end to capitalists. Live they certainly may; own capital they may not. And this is said to be a paying proposition from Labour's point of view. One partner being dead, it is assumed that his share will remain to be divided between the others.

This theory has grave defects from higher points of view. Looking at it, however, merely as economics, we see that it leaves out of account the all-important truth that capital, the thing, only does its share in the work of producing by being used up. In the shipyard you will see coal and steel, excellent specimens of capital, being rapidly used up under your eyes, and these must be replaced daily or even hourly. The fact that bricklayers are at work pointing one of the buildings and that section hands are repairing the railway line shows that the more substantial forms of capital are also used up, and want replacing.

On any given day, either by Act of Congress or Parliament or by a sufficient use of machine guns, it would be posible to kill off the capitalists, and leave the capital as it then stood; but unless a new set of capitalists was called into existence, there would be no capital left as soon as the existing stock was used up. There can be no industry without capital. So much is clear. There can be no capital without capitalists. If that also is not clear to any worker, let him look at what is happening in Russia.

Out Fishin'

A feller isn't thinkin' mean,
  Out fishin';
His thoughts are mostly good and clean,
  Out fishin';
He doesn't knock his fellow-men,
Or harbor any grudges then,
A feller's at his finest when
  Out fishin'.

The rich are comrades to the poor,
  Out fishin',
All brothers of a common lure,
  Out fishin';
The urchin with the pin and string
Can claim with millionaire and king
Vain pride is a forgotten thing—
  Out fishin'.

A feller gets a chance to dream,
  Out fishin';
He learns the beauties of a dream,
  Out fishin';
An' he can flash his soul in air
That isn't foul with selfish care,
An' relish plain and simple fare,
  Out fishin'.

—*Capper's Weekly.*

Address by Mr. Whiting Williams Rock Springs, March 5, 1931

MR. WHITING WILLIAMS, the well known student and author on human relationships will address our adult employes, their wives and friends, in the Old Timers' Building, Rock Springs, Thursday evening, March 5, 1931, at 8 P. M. Mr. Williams is a splendid representative of the type of educated man who early in life developed and thereafter maintained a sympathetic interest in the affairs of working people.

WHITING WILLIAMS

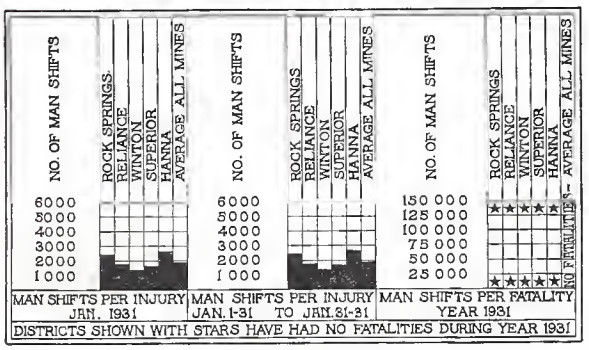
WHITING WILLIAMS is the man who left his job as vice-president of a big manufacturing concern in Cleveland, donned overalls and went out to try and find an answer to the question—"What's on the Worker's Mind?" He will answer some of these questions from personal experience when he appears here in the near future.

Educated at Oberlin College and Chicago University, Mr. Williams has served as staff lecturer at Dartmouth College and at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration since 1920. During the summer of 1928, he attended the International Labor Conference held in Geneva, Switzerland. With a view of obtaining first hand knowledge of the problems that confront the laborer, Mr. Williams, with the conclusion of his college education, started out as a laborer, working successively in the mines and steel mills of England, France, Germany, Italy and the United States. He is the author of four extensively read volumes—"What's on the Worker's Mind?", "Full Up and Fed Up", "Horny Hands and Hampered Elbows", and "Mainsprings of Men".

Mr. Williams serves continuously as industrial advisor to various large concerns employing many thousands of workers. He has the faculty of talking to working men as one of them who is equipped with a broad knowledge of their trials and their problems, as well as their hopes and aspirations. The general public of Rock Springs and vicinity of adult age are cordially invited to listen to Mr. Williams.

Make It Safe

January Accident Graph



BY MINES

Place	*Man-shifts*	*Injuries*	*Man-shifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4..	2,975	0	No Injuries
Rock Springs No. 8..	5,121	4	1,280
Rock Springs Outside	1,869	0	No Injuries
Reliance No. 1.....	2,640	2	1,320
Reliance Outside ...	849	0	No Injuries
Winton No. 1.....	2,213	3	738
Winton No. 3.....	2,023	1	2,023
Winton Outside	1,145	0	No Injuries
Superior "B"	2,163	1	2,163
Superior "C"	2,163	1	2,163
Superior "D"	32	0	No Injuries
Superior "E"	2,209	2	1,104
Superior Outside ...	1,711	1	1,711
Hanna No. 2.....	920	0	No Injuries
Hanna No. 4.....	2,809	2	1,404
Hanna No. 6.....	277	0	No Injuries
Hanna Outside	1,315	0	No Injuries

BY DISTRICTS

Rock Springs	9,965	4	2,491
Reliance	3,489	2	1,744
Winton	5,381	4	1,345
Superior	8,278	5	1,656
Hanna	5,321	2	2,660
All Districts	32,434	17	1,908

PERIOD JANUARY 1, TO JANUARY 31, 1931

Rock Springs	9,965	4	2,491
Reliance	3,489	2	1,744
Winton	5,381	4	1,345
Superior	8,278	5	1,656
Hanna	5,321	2	2,660
All Districts	32,434	17	1,908

We have started a new year and for the month of January all districts retained their stars, that is, no fatalities occurred at any of the districts. There was, however, a total of 17 compensable accidents that happened during the month, some of them being painful, and one which nearly caused the death of the injured employe. This injury was received by Mr. Edward Overy, Sr., a brief description is given under "January Injuries". Mr. Overy, when received at the hospital, was in apparently good condition and it was not until nearly twenty four hours later that he nearly died from the effects of the physical shock. Again this all goes to show that an injury usually considered not serious will cause a great deal of suffering and even death.

January 1st is most generally the date set for turning over a new leaf or making new resolutions. The leaf that we turned last January 1st was badly soiled and marred by the end of the year, there being eight fatalities and 282 compensable accidents in the 12 months past.

It is still not too late to make resolutions to practice safety more, live cleaner, take better care of both self and family, be more loyal to our employer and fellow workman, and, last but not least, to THINK MORE AND THINK CLEARER. We can do it. It is up to everyone of us. We should all pull together and do it.

It has been said that man never stands still, he either goes forward or slips back, either gradually or all at once. Our safety record has been gradually slipping back, so for the year 1931, we must turn on more steam and go ahead. None of us want to slip back.

There are so many reasons for safety that some times it is difficult to understand why some of us are so careless and indifferent to safety rules and our own general welfare.

It should be remembered that man is given only one life on this earth. When that is snuffed out, he is through. He possesses one body and when he loses any part of it, it is gone forever. Life and limb cannot be replaced and when we impair our bodies by loss of sight, hearing or loss of extremities, we cancel many opportunities. Cripples are the best argument for safety.

Many men in our own organization think of "Safety First" as a separate and distinct organization or operation, an intangible "something" which does not belong in their daily affairs. Not until this idea is abolished or forgotten and "Safety First"—"Last and Always" becomes paramount in the minds of each miner and employe can we expect to reduce our accidents.

Five Mine Foremen Win Awards

As in the past years, each Foreman in whose mine no fatal accidents occurred, during the period of one year, will be presented with a suitable award.

For the year 1930 five of our Foreman; Mr. Charles Gregory, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine; Mr. Ralph Buxton, Reliance No. 1 Mine; Mr. Earl Dupont, Winton No. 3 Mine; Mr. William Wilkes, Superior "B" Mine and Mr. Fred Robinson, Superior "C" Mine, will participate in the awards, all of which will be presented during the month of March.

It is sincerely hoped that all Foreman will become imbued with safety and go through the year 1931, without any fatalities.

Infection Causes the Death of John Corrie

JOHN CORRIE, Unit Foreman, No. 4 Vulcan Scraper Loader, Rock Springs, No. 8 Mine, died at the Wyoming General Hospital on January 3, 1931, as a result of infection.

He was well known in the Rock Springs coal field, having worked here for the past 15 years and in No. 8 Mine since 1923.

The sad part of Mr. Corrie's death is that it was the result of what he considered a trivial matter. Here is what happened:

On the 20th of November, while Mr. Thos. Overy, Sr., Mine Foreman in No. 8 Mine, was making one of his tours of inspection he noticed Mr. Corrie limping and asked him what was the matter. He stated that his leg was sore and that he had just bumped it against something. Mr. Overy requested to see his leg. He was complaining of his leg hurting him just below the knee and upon examination, two or three small ridges or rolls that were inflamed were noticed at this point. On the front of the ankle there was a small abrasion or "skinned place" which Mr. Corrie said he had received about four or five days before but which was not sore and did not bother him.

Mr. Overy applied a first aid dressing on the ankle and told Mr. Corrie that if the injury hurt him any during the day to leave and see his doctor at once. He finished the shift and when leaving the man trip, he stated that he felt fine and would be out for work the following morning.

He did not report for work on the 21st, and, on the 22nd, was removed to the Hospital. His condition by this time was critical and everything was done to prevent the spread of the infection. All medical attention proved of no avail and Mr. Corrie succumbed to the ravages of the infection which started from a slight abrasion of the skin at the ankle joint.

This has been called to the attention of all employes for two purposes:

First—That all abrasions, cuts or scratches are potentially dangerous unless they are given first aid treatment immediately.

Second—That all employes are requested to report *all injuries no matter how trivial* in order that they may receive first aid treatment.

In this day and age there is absolutely no cause for infection and in most every case it starts from a small wound that was neglected. You would not wait if you saw a fire start in your home, would you? Well, remember this, infection spreads just like fire. Why take a chance? Get first aid immediately and report to your doctor.

January Injuries

KEEP YOUR NAME OFF THIS LIST

W. H. BUCHANAN—*Faceman—Rock Springs, No. 8 Mine.* Contused right eye. While driving a tie under a ratchet pan, the sap from the tie squirted in his right eye.

MATT ELIASON—*Timberman—Rock Springs, No. 8 Mine.* Contused chest. Was injured while riding on a mantrip that collided with a runaway loaded trip.

HARRY MARRIOTT—*Shot Firer—Rock Springs. No. 8 Mine.* Bruised legs and bruised right arm While standing between the scraper rope and rib at the top end of a scraper place, the snubbing prop pulled out, causing the rope to knock him down injuring both legs and his right arm.

LAWRENCE PIVEC—*Driller—Rock Springs, No. 8 Mine.* Bruise and contusion, right arm. While operating a drilling machine, his shirt sleeve was caught in the revolving thread bar and injured his right arm.

JOHN ANSELMI—*Miner—Reliance, No. 1 Mine.* Fractured rib. Injured claims that while liftting a piece of coal onto car, it broke and struck the left side of his chest.

JOHN KRAFEZ—*Miner—Reliance, No. 1 Mine.* Infected leg. While picking coal at the face, a piece fell and struck his shin which became infected.

EUGENE ANDREW—*Rope Rider—Winton, No. 1 Mine.* Crushed thumb, right hand. While using a block of wood to rerail a pit car, he caught his thumb between the car wheel and rail.

RALPH LEE—*Driver—Winton, No. 1 Mine.* Contusion of right leg and dislocation of collar bone While pulling empty cars from a parting with a horse, the first car derailed and Ralph Lee fell off the car and was rolled between the cars and the track.

HUGH SLIMMON—*Inside Laborer—Winton, No. 1 Mine.* Contusion left leg. While standing by a snubbing post, the sheave rope broke and struck his left leg.

PAUL CRIPPA—*Machine Runner Helper—Winton, No. 3 Mine.* Fracture of arm bone. In releasing the ratchet dog on prop puller that was being used to tighten a conveyor chain, his partner let the handle slip out of his hands and it struck him on the arm fracturing same.

(Please turn to Page 114)

Engineering Department

Principles and Laws Bearing On the Resurvey of Private Lands[1]

By C. E. SWANN

THE AVERAGE experienced land surveyor has a pretty well defined knowledge of his limitations in the relocation of land areas covered by a conveyance from the original owner to other parties, gained from his experience or the experiences of other engineers plus his observation and knowledge of legal entanglements resulting from carelessly made original surveys and their subsequent resurvey. The young engineer may have many unhappy moments before he has acquired this experience. The public in general labors under the delusion that resurvey monuments, although differing from the original location, are authoritative, which is far from the truth as attested by numerous court decisions upholding location of original monuments as against resurveys based on descriptions written in deeds.

In all resurveys of private lands, whether for running boundaries, computing areas, or for parting off or dividing land, it is first necessary to examine the description of the tract as given in the deed of conveyance, and then to identify such marks, corners, boundaries, and monuments on the ground as have been used in the description. The identification of these monuments often taxes the expertness and skill of the surveyor to the utmost, and it is here that the greatest experience and judgment are required. The original monuments, if there were any placed, may have been entirely lost, and they may or may not have been replaced by others. If they have been, it remains to determine how reliable these secondary monuments are. In the absence of monuments specially set, other natural or artificial features may have been used in the description or have by use acquired the force and authority of monuments. There may also be gross discrepancies between the position of the monuments and the description or area named in the deed. There may also be a controversy between the parties in interest as to the real boundaries which the surveyor may be wholly unable to decide. This much, however, is certain, that any location of a corner or line by course and distance is likely to be very uncertain and unsatisfactory, especially where the needle compass was used in the original survey, and that every effort should be made to find some trace of the original monuments, if any were set, or to decide from all the evidence available, both material and personal, what the real boundaries are.

The surveyor has no judicial authority to fix or establish anything.[2] He is simply an expert witness called in to assist by his knowledge and experience, and with the aid of his surveying instruments to find the true lines and boundaries. His acts are at all times subject to review in the courts, and he should try and subject his decisions to the same rules and precedents which are likely to govern the court. He may thus save himself from much embarrassment and his client from unnecessary expense.

Where a surveyor makes gross blunders in his work, showing incompetency, he is often held for any damages which may result. In many cities licensed surveyors are under a heavy bond and are held liable for any erroneous locations they may make.

Surveyor's records and plats should always be complete and definite, otherwise they cannot be admitted as evidence.

The following propositions are based on judicial decisions which are thought to have all the force and authority of law, in the absence of special statutes governing the case:

THE INTERPRETATION OF DESCRIPTIONS IN DEEDS AND THE IDENTIFICATION OF BOUNDARIES—GENERAL RULES

1. If the description is inconsistent, insufficient, doubtful, or capable of two or more constructions, the purchaser is to be given the reasonable benefit of such defects. That is to say, the grantor is required to convey the land under the most favorable legitimate construction which may be put upon the description the grantor has used to describe it.

But if the intention is evident on the face of the instrument, or if the parties by their acts have shown a mutual agreement or acquiescence in a certain interpretation of the description, this meaning will hold and bind the parties.

2. Where any inconsistency in the description arises from a false or impossible statement, and by rejecting such evident error the remaining description becomes consistent and possible, then such part shall be rejected and the deed allowed to stand.

(1) The rules laid down here are mostly derived from the State Supreme Court decisions in the cases which arose over boundaries established by the compass and chain, and hence do not apply so well to city and town surveys made with greater exactness. Compiled from Johnson's Theory and Practice of Surveying.

(2) Whenever these legal subdivisions are mentioned as such in deeds of conveyance, as "the S. E. 40 acres of the N. E. quarter of section 10," etc., nothing more is intended than simply "the S. E. quarter of the N. E. quarter of Section 10," etc., and the conveyor cannot be held for the full area named.

Also, when parts of the description are certain and others uncertain, if the inconsistency can be removed by rejecting one or more of the uncertain portions, this may be done.

Again, an entire side which has evidently been omitted from the description may be supplied if the monuments and area may thereby be made to agree with the description. If possible, however, every call in the description should be satisfied by the surveyor in locating the property.

3. All descriptions in deeds must be construed in the light of what was known to and in the minds of the parties at the time the description was first written, and with reference to such plats, facts and monuments as then existed.

4. The law presumes the deed was drawn with an honest intent to convey the property. The description must, therefore, be construed, if possible, in such a way as to make it effectual rather than void.

5. If the lines are fixed by monuments, and these can be clearly identified, and are used in the description, such lines are the true boundaries, and are to be determined by a resurvey, even though they differ from the plat, or from the description given in the deed. Any conclusive evidence of the original location of these lines and monuments will, therefore, overrule all surveys or other forms of evidence of where they should have been. If the boundaries were not marked at the time the plat was made, then the description is to govern, subject to the rules on excess and deficiency given below.

6. Where land is simultaneously subdivided into numerous tracts, as in the case of the United States land surveys and in the case of town plats, all the marks, lines and monuments set in the original survey for subdivision serve as marks, lines and monuments for every tract or lot in the original survey and are some evidence of the location of each tract or lot. In the absence of monuments marking the location of a particular tract or lot, other monuments of the same original survey may be used, but monuments placed in preceding or subsequent surveys, or in surveys of adjoining territory not a part of the given subdivision, cannot be so used.

7. In the absence of monuments which can be identified, conclusive evidence of the original position of such monuments, or of the lines themselves, may set aside the courses and distances called for in the deed. In short, boundaries may be proved on such testimony and evidence as may be adduced to establish any other fact. The surveyors should, however, give great weight to the courses and distances called for as a part of such material evidence.

8. Where streets have been opened and used for a long period and the lines marked by fences or other material boundary, and these lines have been acquiesced in without protest, such marks obtain the force and authority of monuments and should not be disturbed because of any disagreement with the original plat and description.

9. All monuments established in United States land surveys are presumed to be equally well placed and have equal authority or weight in determining boundaries. Thus a quarter section corner has the same weight as a township or section corner, even in fixing a township line. Also section corners set on lines closing on the north and west sides of townships, though not lying on the original township lines, should govern the location.

10. In the United States land surveys the several sized tracts are section, quarter-section, half-quarter section, quarter-quarter section. These are presumed to contain 640, 160, 80 and 40 acres, respectively, and the Government sold them as containing these amounts.[3] The manner of subdividing a section is defined by law and hence any actual subdivision of a section into quarters and a quarter section into halves and quarters again is always subject to revision and correction until the law is satisfied, except that the quarter-section corners, planted on the section lines by the United States Deputy Surveyors, cannot be changed. Other subdivisions than those here named are not subject to any law as to the methods to be pursued.

11. In order that monuments may control when inconsistent with the courses and distances used in the description, they must be mentioned in the deed. If not so mentioned, or if mentioned but not capable of identification, then the courses and distances govern.

With the above requirements affecting the results obtained from a resurvey of a given disputed tract of land, where the surveyor is unable to definitely locate the original monuments, it is a very difficult task to convince your client or the disputing parties that you have exhausted all available means to find a correct solution of the difficulty, and it behooves the engineer or surveyor, before accepting the work, to be reasonably sure he can secure sufficient data to be able to retrace the given area in a manner which would be satisfactory in a court of law.

(3) From the valuable paper, by Chief Justice Cooley, on "The Judicial Functions of Surveyors," read before the Michigan Association of Engineers and Surveyors.

Operating Transformers in Parallel

By D. C. McKEEHAN

PARALLEL operation of transformers means that the common load divides among the separate units in proportion to their rated capacity and that the sum of the currents in the separate units equals the load current. Perfect paralleling would fulfill the latter condition.

In order for transformers to parallel each unit must have the same ratio of primary to secondary turns, and the voltage drop from no load to full load should be equal in all units.

Suppose that there are two transformers having the same no-load secondary voltage, say 110, but one transformer has a full load voltage of 104

and the other transformer of 107, that is, at full load one transformer has a drop of six volts and the other a drop of three volts. If, now, the two are connected in parallel to a common load, equal to the sum of their rated capacities, the voltage at the junction of the two transformers must be a common quantity and will lie somewhere between 104 and 107 volts. The drop in the first transformer will be less than six volts and the current must consequently be less than full load. In the second transformer the drop will be greater than three volts and the current greater than full load.

Two transformers of equal capacity, say 10 K. V. A., primary volts 2200, secondary volts 110, will not necessarily operate in parallel, as many presume, unless their impedance is the same.

What is impedance? The copper wire of a transformer has a definite resistance in ohms.

The circuit also has what we call reactance, due to the amount of iron in the transformer and other characteristics of the magnetic circuit, such as magnetic leakage and density of magnetism. The resistance and reactance combine to form the impedance. For example, one transformer may have a resistance of three units and a reactance of four units. These, combined geometrically as the base and altitude respectively of a right triangle to form a hypotenuse equal to five units, express our result in terms of impedance.

The second transformer may have a resistance of 3.2 units, a reactance of 3.844 units and an impedance of five units, the same as the other transformer.

Connected in parallel the transformers should carry equal portions of the load, however, should the sum of the currents in each transformer be greater than the load current, it shows that a local current is circulating through the two transformers due to unequal impedance and if excessive may heat them unduly and cause a burnout.

Now, how is this applied in a practical way?

Assume a transformer of 400 K. V. A. capacity is loaded to a safe limit and that additional load is to be added that will be far beyond its capacity and that another transformer of the same size and voltage rating is located in another district but was made by a different manufacturer, which causes some apprehension. Being of several tons weight it would be costly to transport the transformer and try it out and might not work at all. The transformers have the same rating, namely, 400 K. V. A., primary volts 36300, primary current 11 amperes, secondary voltage 2300. We then resort to an impedance test on each transformer.

It is made as follows: The high voltage side is short circuited through an ammeter. A test voltage of about five or six per cent of normal low voltage is applied to the low voltage side with a resistance in circuit so that it may be lowered if necessary. The voltage is adjusted until the ammeter shows full load current in the high voltage side of the transformer. The low voltage necessary to produce this current is now measured. This voltage referred to the normal low voltage expresses the impedance in per cent. In testing such a transformer it was found that it required 120 volts to deflect the ammeter to read 11 amperes. Dividing 120 by 2300 we have .052 or 5.2 % impedance.

In testing the other transformer it was found that the impedance was 5.35 %, which is close enough for satisfactory operation.

I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud

MARCH calls to our minds daffodils, the personification of spring bursting through the shackles of winter. Wordsworth, our immortal nature poet, caught the beauty and spirit of these flowers and set it down in those priceless stanzas of "I Wandered Lonely As a Cloud". In speaking of the inspiration for the poem, Wordsworth himself says, "The daffodils grew and still grow on the margin of Ullswater, and probably may be seen to this day as beautiful in the month of March, nodding their golden heads beside the dancing and foaming waves."

This statement like the poem is a testament to the great debt subsequent ages owe to him for opening their minds to the truer and deeper relations with Nature, and their hearts to sympathy with simple things and simple people. Through his imaginative powers and rare faculty of expression he was able to free poetry from its stiff. conventional style and leave our literature enriched with poetic gems.

The following poem was written in 1807 the year when Wordsworth's work reached its highest excellence.

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake. beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretch in never ending line
Along the margin of the bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced, but they
Outdid the sparkling waves in glee: —
A poet could not but be gay
In such a jocund company:
I gazed—and gazed—but little thought
What wealth that show to me had brought.

For oft when on my couch I lie
In vacant and in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude,
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

Superior Sunday School

The Union Sunday School at Superior is a live organization. They have six active classes and an orchestra. The attendance averages between 65 and 95 with a total enrollment of 115. The officers for the coming year are:

Sunday School Superintendent, J. H. Hauter; Assistant Superintendent, Louis D. Telk; Secretary and Treasurer, Gordon Furness; Pianist, Lil ian Williams.

(1) The Senior Girls Class, Miss Carolyn Hill, Teacher.
(2) The Live Wire Class, Louis D. Telk, Teacher.
(3) Sunday School Orchestra, Louis D. Telk, Director.
(4) Intermediate Girls' Class, Mrs. Alfred Leslie, Teacher.
(5) The Junior Girls, Mrs. J. H. Haueter, Teacher.
(6) The Good Samaritan Class, Alfred Leslie, Teacher.
(7) The Primary Dept., Mrs. A. B. Gantz, Superintendent.

Ye Old Timers

Mrs. May Clark an Early Resident of Cumberland

A conversation with Mrs. May Clark carries one back to the early days in Cumberland when it was merely a colony of tents. She watched the town grow with the coming of schools, churches, store and postoffice, and her son, Wendell, holds the distinction of being the first child born in Cumberland.

Born in Finchford, Iowa, near Cedar Falls, in May, 1867, Mrs. Clark moved with her parents when just a girl to Lafayette, Colorado. In 1893 she first came to Rock Springs when her father was killed here in the Number 7 mine. Two years later in 1895 she came to Rock Springs to live where she met Mr. Joseph Clark. They were married in 1896 and after a wedding trip to Denver and Manitou they made their home in Rock Springs where Mr. Clark had been employed by The Union Pacific Coal Company since 1889 when he came from England.

Mrs. May Clark

May 31, 1901, shortly after the Number 1 mine had opened, the Clarks moved to Cumberland living, like everyone else, in a tent. Mr. Clark hauled the first load of coal out of Cumberland with steam. Cumberland was Mrs. Clark's home for twenty-three years and her four sons finished school there. Three of her sons are living now; Joseph in Florence, Colorado, Theodore in Denver and Wendell who is mine clerk at Superior. Mr. Clark was a member of our Old Timers' Association.

For the past four years Mrs. Clark has made her home in Colorado.

Old Timer, T. Nakamura, Rock Springs

T. Nakamura was born in Japan, near Tokyo, on January 5, 1880. He arrived in America on May 1st, 1904, and came direct to Rock Springs where he accepted employment from The Union Pacific Coal Company as a miner in old No. 8 Mine. He has been employed continuously here at Rock Springs and has worked in old No. 2, 7 and 8 mines and at present is employed in the new No. 8 Mine as a track repairman. Mr. Nakamura has always shown great interest in the education of Japanese children of Rock Springs and for some time, during the summer months, has assisted with the conduct-

Old Timer T. Nakamura and his son.

ITALIAN SOCIETY IN FULL REGALIA

This picture was taken at Nick Ziller's place in 1905 when the members of the Italian Society from the surrounding towns gathered for a day together. Stetson hats and mustaches seem to have been much in vogue.

ing of a school for the Japanese children where they are taught the reading and writing of the Japanese language. Mr. Nakamura is married and has one son who is three years of age. They live at the Japanese Camp near old No. 7 Mine.

He is a member of the Old Timers' Association and has a record of twenty-seven years of unbroken service.

Mrs. Esther Outsen

Mrs. Esther Outsen, a resident of Rock Springs for more than fifty years, passed away at the home of her son, Bennet Outsen, Sunday, January 25. Death came as a result of a stroke of apoplexy suffered a few days before.

Mrs. Outsen was known affectionately as "Grandma Outsen" to hundreds of Rock Springs people. She was one of the pioneers of the town coming here in 1881 and had lived in Rock Springs continuously since. Until May 1929 when she was first stricken she had been unusually active for her years. As a member of the Congregational church and the Order of the Eastern Star she was always interested in the welfare and advancement of the community.

Mrs. Esther Outsen

April 10, 1845, Mrs. Outsen, whose maiden name was Esther Hansen, was born in Schleswig-Holstein. In 1868 she married Marcus Outsen and they later came to America where Mr. Outsen began work for the Union Pacific Railroad at Rawlins, but soon after was moved to Rock Springs and ran the pump house here.

She is survived by her two sons, Charles, who is Pay Roll Clerk at Number Four Mine office and Bennet, Superintendent of The Southern Wyoming Electric Company, also seven grandchildren and four great grandchildren. Interment was made in the family lot in Mountain View cemetery.

Mrs. Charlotte Bagnell Passes Away

Mrs. Charlotte Swainston Bagnell, aged 90 years, passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charlotte Gilchrist, in Kemmerer, Sunday, January 18, 1931. Death came as the result of injuries from a fall incurred the week before.

Mrs. Bagnell was born in England in November, 1840, and passed her ninetieth milestone two months ago. She came to America when a girl of sixteen and became a convert of the Mormon church. She came West with one of the handcart sections from Nauvoo, Illinois, and was always most devoted to her church.

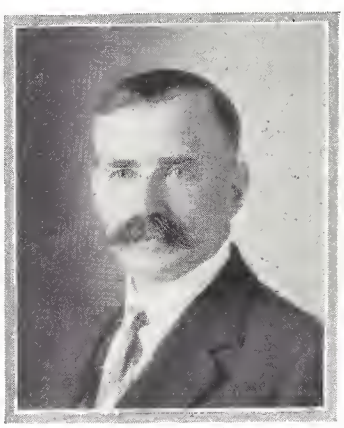
Mrs. Charlotte Bagnell

Mrs. Bagnell was the mother of the late John G. Bagnell who was barn boss in Cumberland for many years and a member of our Old Timers' Association. She was well known in Cumberland and had many friends there who remember her as being most active in mind and body despite her advanced years. Her cheerfulness was an outstanding characteristic.

Two daughters, Mrs. Gilchrist, of Kemmerer, and Mrs. J. C. Clark of Coalville, Utah, where she had made her home in recent years, survive her. Also one son, William Bagnell, of Coalville, Utah. She had 33 grandchildren, 44 great-grand children and six great-great-grandchildren. Mrs. Walter Walsh of Superior is a grand-daughter. Interment was made in the Coalville cemetery.

Martin Besso

Martin Besso died at the Wyoming General Hospital Sunday, February 8, following an illness of several months duration. Mr. Besso was a member of the Old Timers' Association having entered the service of the Company at Rock Springs in November, 1901. He has been employed continuously by The Union Pacific Coal Company for thirty years, working last as a driver in the present No. 8 Mine. He leaves to mourn his going, a wife, two daughters, Mary and Annie, and one son, James, all in Rock Springs. Interment was made in the St. Joseph Cemetery.



Martin Besso

Old Timer Joseph Jackson Dies

The death of Joseph Jackson Saturday, January 31, came as a shock to the people of Hanna. Death came as the result of pneumonia and complications after an illness of three days.

Mr. Jackson was born in Chorley, Lancastershire, England, March 26, 1871. He and his family came to Carbon in 1900, but after two years returned to England where they remained three years. He then came to Hanna where he has lived since. Mr. Jackson was a member of the Old Timers' Association with a record of twenty-seven years of service. He was also a member of the fraternal orders of K. of P., Eagles and Dokkie.

Old Timer, Joseph Jackson

Mr. Jackson leaves to mourn his passing his wife and seven children, Mrs. L. C. Hurtt of Casper, Mrs. E. S. Schroeder of Mandan, N. D., Mrs. Bert Tavelli, Mrs. John Hudson, Eileen, Mark and Joe, Jr., all of Hanna, besides eleven grandchildren and numberless friends who extend their sympathy to the family in their sad bereavement.

V. Zelenka Dies

V. Zelenka passed away at the Wyoming General Hospital Saturday, February 7. He was seventy-two years of age and for several years had lived in Reliance, where he was employed in the mines there. Mr. Zelenka was a member of the Old Timers' Association entering the service of The Union Pacific Coal Company in Rock Springs Number 10 Mine late in 1901. Prior to that he had worked for the Union Pacific Railroad. He leaves several children. Burial was made in the St. Joseph's Cemetery.

Ishmael Hayes Celebrates Birthday

Mrs. William Sherwood entertained at a perfectly appointed dinner a number of relatives and friends, February 3rd, in celebration of her father's, Ishmael Hayes, seventy-ninth birthday. Mr. Hayes who makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Martin Botera, in Rock Springs, is well known to many people who have lived in Almy, Spring Valley or Cumberland. He lived in each of these towns and worked for many years for The Union Pacific Coal Company. Mrs. Hayes passed away last October. His family, consisting of five daughters and two sons, were with him on his birthday and they with his friends wish him many more such happy days.

Mr. and Mrs. Ishmael Hayes on their golden wedding anniversary, September 15, 1926.

January Injuries

(Continued from Page 107)

EDWARD OVERY, SR.—*Tracklayer—Superior "B" Mine.* Fractured right leg. Was kneeling down along an entry waiting for a motor trip to pass when a cross bar rolled off a timber truck and struck his right leg.

LOUIS BERTAGNOLLI—*Faceman—Superior "C" Mine.* Contusion and sprain of right wrist. In operating the "duckbill" ratchet, the handle kicked back and injured his wrist.

WILLIAM CASSERLY—*Motorman and Driver—Superior "E" Mine.* Sprain and contusion, left knee. While pulling a car with a horse, the horse stopped suddenly and Mr. Casserly was squeezed between the car and horse.

MIKE LEGERSKI—*Loader—Superior "E" Mine.* Inflamed right eye. Injured claims that while riding the mantrip out of the mine, some dirt fell into his right eye.

HENRY LENZI—*Tippleman—Superior, General Outside.* Contusion right leg. While standing at the rear of a car and wiring pipe to the top of the car, another car was dropped down and his leg was caught between the bumpers of the two cars.

EDWARD MCATEE—*Laborer—Hanna, No. 4 Mine.* Injured knee. Was walking down a plane when he slipped, wrenching and spraining the muscles of the right knee.

BERT TAYLOR—*Joy Helper—Hanna, No. 4 Mine.* Injured chest. In attempting to remove the Joy cable off the track in order to prevent it from being run over by the cars, he was struck by the empty cars and his chest injured.

Scotch People Celebrate Burns' Anniversary at Rock Springs

ON ACCOUNT of the 25th of January falling on a Sunday, the Caledonian Club of Rock Springs celebrated the anniversary of the birth of Scotland's poet, Robert Burns, on the evening of January 24th, the Elks Home being the scene of the festivities. Instead of having a celebration at each of the adjacent mining towns, the clans got together this year, and arranged to have one big celebration, which was amply justified.

In order to gain admittance to the party, it was not necessary to be able to say, "It's a braw bracht munelicht nicht the nicht", but many other nationalities were represented, both on the program and in the audience.

Mr. John Parks is chief of the Caledonian Club, but on account of illness he was unable to attend, and the chair was occupied by Mr. Hugh McLeod, who, despite his many years' residence in the United States, can still handle the Doric skilfully.

Mr. Eugene McAuliffe, President of The Union Pacific Coal Company, who spent part of last summer in Scotland visiting the birth-place of Robert Burns, had contemplated being present to give an address, but, on account of illness, he, too, was unable to be present.

The musical and miscellaneous program was presented with splendid success, each number receiving much applause. McAuliffe's Pipe Band added much to the gaiety of the occasion, for where is there a Scotchman whose pulses do not thrill at the sound of the bag pipes.

Songs of Burns' were sung, including "Bonnie Sweet Bessie", that immortal song "Annie Laurie" and "My Ain Folk", and, as the audience listened to the music of these lilting songs which will live in the memories of the Scotch people while life shall last, and as memories of the old home country were revived, one could almost smell the fragrance of the heather. Then there was the musical selection by Glen Lauder and Julius Laursen, the Highland Fling and Sailors' Hornpipe by Lizzie Brown, a Sword Dance by Mrs. J. Graham, and vocal selections by Mrs. James Buston and Mr. and Mrs. William Samuels, all contributing to make up a program of wonderful merit.

Immediately after the program lunch was served in the dining room of the Elks Home, the menu consisting of many dishes Scotland has made famous, "Trummlin Wullie" (head cheese) being one of the principal items. The "Sonsie Haggis" has evidently become passe, as it was not in evidence at the banquet.

This was one of the largest and most successful entertainments of this kind held in Rock Springs for many years, and the townspeople of Rock Springs and the surrounding mining towns are hoping that the Caledonian Club will give them the opportunity of attending more of these entertainments in the future.

Bible Study Class Organized at Winton

A Bible study class for adults was organized in Winton February 3 by Mrs. I. N. Bayless with eighteen present for the first meeting. Mrs. Bayless is teaching the class which meets every Tuesday evening in the Community Hall. The Book of Luke is being studied following the outline of the International Sunday School lessons. Both men and women are welcome in the class.

The organization of the class was the result of a long felt need and desire among some of the people of the community for such a study group. The interest already shown seems to more than justify the move.

Advice to Young People

The way to treat anyone older than yourself, is to remember all the time, without once forgetting it, the word RESPECT.

It is always true that the more we respect people, the more they rise to the level of meriting it. The teacher can blow out the lamp of a pupil's mind by sneering irony, or by grinning condescension. Treat a person as if you suspected him and you may drive him to evil. While if you treat him with confidence, he very often proves worthy of it.

When we look upon older people with unfeigned respect, and in conversation "draw them out" so that they appear to advantage we shall find that we have much to learn from their experience.

Always remember this, we all have much to learn and only those learn who know and realize that our universe is made up of many beings.

By GEORGE L. GIRARD,
Science teacher, Superior, Wyoming.

DRIVE ON

A company of Americans were touring Scotland and lost their way in the north. Presently they found themselves in the outskirts of a large city. Stopping the car they asked a boy the name of the town. "I'll tell ye if ye gie me saxpence." replied the youth. "Drive on!" said the American. "I guess this is Aberdeen."

HER HARD LUCK

"Conductor, help me off the train."

"Sure."

"You see, I'm stout, and I have to get off the train backward; the porter thinks I'm getting on, and gives me a shove on again. I'm five stations past my destination now."

VINEGAR FIEND

Aunt Hetty: "Sakes alive! I don't believe no woman could ever been so fat."

Uncle Hiram: "What y' readin' now, Hetty?"

Aunt Hetty: "Why, this paper tells about an Englishwoman that lost two thousand pounds."—*New Outlook.*

Basket Ball League

Well, at last it has happened, after considerable talk and sore muscles, the Union Pacific Coal Company Basket Ball League is functioning. Six teams, from Rock Springs, Reliance, Winton and Superior, composed of employes from all departments of the company, are playing a twelve game schedule for the championship of this district. Mr. Pryde is presenting a cup to the winning team when the season is over, this is supplemented by a second prize by the store department, to be announced later.

ROCK SPRINGS BASKET BALL TEAM
Left to right: E. Adams. R. Stanton, F. McCurtain. J. Morgan, D. Clay.

Talk about "class", you should see these teams all rigged out in their new uniforms. The boys deserve the support of every one with the company, as they sure have endured some pain and soreness to get into condition. The league standing to date, is as follows:

	Won	Lost
Rock Springs No. 8	4	0
Winton	3	1
Reliance	3	1
Rock Springs, No. 4	2	2
Superior	2	1
Sunlight Bakery	0	3

Bowling News

On January 19, the opening games of the second Series of the Union Pacific Bowling League were played. The bowlers on the No. 4 and 8 team following their precedent established on the first evening of the first series proceeded to set new marks for the others to shoot at and placed the marks considerably above those with which they opened the last series. The only mark not changed was that for the High Individual Series. For High Game George Rodda rolled 278, he followed with 229 and then 159 missing the previous high individual series by only six pins. They placed the mark for High Team Game at 1001 pins and that for High Team Series at 2882 pins.

During the evening of play, Monday, February 9, members of the General Office team were all "pepped up" and each rolled a 200 score during the three games. J. L. Libby rolled the high score of 241 in his second game. In the last game a total of 966 pins was rolled, Williams rolling 194, McLeod 168, Anderson 221, Libby 178 and Henkell 205. With one exception these bowlers have developed into "has beens" and the scores of February 9 will probably prove their undoing. Usually a score of over 160 causes them to become so chesty that they find it hard to stoop to deliver the ball and continued low scores result. Wait and see! (Any bowler objecting to the foregoing is, of course, the exception.)

Following are the averages and standings of teams:

12 HIGH AVERAGES

Sharp	187	Remitz	172
Buchanan	181	Mattonen	172
Subic	179	Bevola	170
Zelenka	177	I. Rodda	170
C. Spence	173	M. Korogi	169
Easton	172	G. Rodda	168

STANDING

Team	*Won*	*Lost*
No. 4 & 8 Mines	12	0
Reliance No. 1	6	3
General Office	6	6
Reliance No. 2	6	6
Winton	3	6
Store	0	12

REAL GENIUS WASTED

An inmate of an insane asylum, thinking himself an artist, was busily stroking a huge piece of canvas with a dry brush.

"What," said the visitor, "does this represent?"

"The Israelites Crossing the Dead Sea," replied the nut with some hesitation.

"Where are the Israelites?"

"Why, they've already gone across."

"Where is the Dead Sea?"

"It's parted to let them pass."

"Then where," cried the agitated visitor, "are their pursuers?"

"Oh, they'll be along in a minute."

CURIOSITY BOX

"How many are there in your family, madam?"

"Just my husband and I."

"No children?"

"No."

"Any dogs or cats?"

"No."

"Do you have wireless?"

"No."

"Any saxophones, pianolas, ukuleles, or other musical instruments?"

"Indeed not; why all these questions?"

"Madam, I'm just the man who intends to rent the house next door."—(London Opinion.)

Of Interest To Women

Dollar Dinners

Last month we printed menues using the pork chop as the basis for a dinner which would serve four people at the cost of one dollar.

This month canned salmon is featured as salmon and potato pie, salmon hollandaise, creamed salmon with peas or potato border, salmon cutlets and salmon chowder.

MASTER MENU

Salmon and Potato Pie
Green Peas Celery
Brown Bread and Butter Sandwiches
Chocolate Souffle
with Peppermint Sauce

SALMON AND POTATO PIE

Place salmon in a baking dish and cover with white sauce to which has been added one teaspoon of finely chopped onion and one tablespoon of finely chopped parsley. Cook four large potatoes and mash. Pile on top of the salmon and bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven.

BROWN BREAD

Break in small pieces enough stale bread to fill a measuring cup, packing firmly. Add two cups of water or 2 1/3 cups of sour milk, cover and let stand over night. Beat smooth or rub through a colander. Add ¾ cup molasses, then add one cup corn meal sifted with one teaspoon of salt and ¾ tablespoon soda and one cup rye meal and one cup graham flour without sifting. Mix thoroughly. Half fill greased baking powder cans and put lids on; steam 2 to 4 hours.

Spring Dinner

(YELLOW AND GREEN)

Cream of Spinach Soup
Crown Roast of Lamb Mint Jelly
Pan Roasted Potatoes
Fresh Asparagus with Hollandaise Sauce
Grapefruit and Green Pepper Salad
Tiny Parker House Rolls
Pistachio Ice Cream Lady Fingers
Coffee
Green Candied Orange Peel

The above menu may also be used as a menu for "Saint Patrick's Day in the Mornin'" which calls for a fancy dinner in green. Table decorations add much to the "good taste" of the dinner. A center piece of spring flowers such as tulips or daffodils is most appropriate and helps to carry out the color scheme. Candles of green in crystal holders or white candles in green holders help to make the table attractive.

Favorite Recipes

The following recipes are pet ones which have been well tested in this climate and which we are passing on to others for their approval.

FOOD FOR THE GODS

1 cup walnut meats (broken)
1 cup sliced datcs
1 cup powdered sugar
2 eggs separately beaten
3 tablespoons flour (level)
1 teaspoon baking powder

Beat egg yolks, add sugar and stiffly beaten egg whites; then flour and baking powder. Last fold in nuts and dates. Bake one-half hour in *slow* oven in a greased pan.

SCOTCH LOAF

2 eggs
1 cup white sugar
½ cup butter
2½ cups flour (after sifted)
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 pinch salt
½ cup currants
1 cup sweet milk

CHEESE SOUFFLE

Make cream sauce—let cool. Grate heaping cupful of cheese. Beat three eggs, whites and yolks separately.

Into cream sauce add grated cheese, salt, cayenne pepper, add egg yolk (beat in) fold in the whites. Put in a greased baking dish, put dish in a pan of hot water, cook in a moderate oven 30 or 40 minutes, until firm.

Spring's A-Coming!

The first seed catalogue of 1931 is on our desk, with its pretty pictures and its new introductions and all the trappings for the garden circus.

Its stories are old, but ever new. The seed catalogues allure us now as they ever have. They've become more gorgeous with each passing year, yet they still serve the same purpose, to arouse in us a desire to plant things and see them grow.

This desire is almost as old as the human race, at least it dates to the beginnings of our settled life. Americans sprung from an agricultural race and we just can't resist the lure of a seed catalogue. So now even if our own backyard is small we'll put in our flowering annuals and delightful perennials and vie with our friends later with our proud sponsorship.

So let's get our catalogues and begin; for exer-

cise it's as good as golf, and, for a hobby, it will make just as much of a "nut". Erstwhile the vase and the table will profit and when it comes to the joy of living the dyed-in-the-wool home gardener has them all beat.

Night School Classes

MUCH enthusiasm among the women is being shown in the night class work in the various communities. Sewing, cooking and home decoration are studied. The classes run for a series of ten weeks and are conducted in accordance with the requirements of the State Vocational Education Department.

Rock Springs Number Four Community Hall every Thursday evening becomes a very busy kitchen. There are twenty women enrolled and Miss Sophia McLimon, Home Economics teacher in Rock Springs High School, is teaching the class. Many different things in the food line are prepared such as one dish meals, jellies, salads, pies, etc. January 29th the ladies met early and served a buffet supper. Twenty-four were present to enjoy the following menu:

Ham Baked with Grape Juice
Baked Sweet Potatoes and Marshmallows
Combination Salad
Hot Rolls Butter
Pineapple Bavarian Cream
Coffee

At Reliance, Miss Kearn, High School Home Economics teacher, has a class in home decoration with an enrollment of eighteen. They are studying attractive ways for redecorating kitchens, convenient

SUPERIOR SEWING CLASS

(1) Miss Mildred Carlstrum, the instructor, is seated in the front row the second from the right.

WINTON COOKING CLASS

(2) Third from the left in the second row Miss Sophia McLimon, teacher.

ROCK SPRINGS COOKING CLASS

(3) Standing in the rear second from the right can be seen Miss Sophia McLimon, who is conducting this class.

HOME DECORATION CLASS, RELIANCE

(4) Standing at the extreme right in the back row is Miss Kearn, the teacher.

and artistic ways of arranging furniture, polychrome work, etc. The class meets every Tuesday evening.

The Winton cooking class numbering twenty-seven meets every Friday night in the Community Hall, Miss McLimon also teaches this class. Making cakes, salads, jellies, planning of meals, card party refreshments, etc., is holding the interest and enthusiasm of the members.

Sewing, with all the knacks of needle and thimble, as taught by Miss Mildred Carlstrum, Home Economics teacher in Superior High School, is both worth knowing and fun to do. There are twenty-six enrolled in the class which meets on Friday evenings in the High School.

The Hanna sewing class meets twice a week, every Tuesday and Thursday evenings. There is no set course of study, each lady sewing on what she wishes. Some are making hooked rugs and others dresses, aprons, etc. Individual instruction is given by Miss Randall, Home Economics teacher in the Hanna School. Fourteen women are enrolled and the attendance has been very regular.

The night classes have proved doubly profitable, for they have demonstrated a spirit of cooperation and a sociable attitude among the women which has led to good times in the classes as well as the benefits of "school days" again. As the classes draw to a close this month we believe everyone feels they have been well worth while and we hope next winter we can carry on the night class work with, perhaps, a more varied program.

Household Helps

Too Much Smoke

When the party is at its height and the room seems to you very stuffy and reeking of tobacco smoke, set a bowl of cold water in a secluded spot somewhere in the room and it will soon help clear the atmosphere.

Oil Stains

If you find oil stains on the carpet, the best way to remove them is to dampen a cloth with gasoline and begin rubbing around the edge of the stain, working towards the middle, changing to a clean portion of the rag as soon as one part is soiled.

Something to Stick To

Rubber bands twisted around the ends of the coat hangers will prevent the light chiffon dresses from slipping off so readily.

On the Tea Wagon

Don't forget the small vase of flowers on the tea wagon. It adds a daintiness that creates an interest immediately.

If you would not be forgotten as soon as you are dead, either write things worth reading or do things worth writing. —Franklin.

Just Folks

MEMORIES

By Edgar A. Guest

The little place to rest and play
Grows dearer to us, day by day.
As first the tender leaf and shoot,
Then early bud, and flower and fruit
So memory blossoms from the tears
And smiles of all the by-gone years.

From what has been and passed away
Comes all that long with us can stay.
Not in itself the place so fair
But by the friends who gather there.
What value has this ocean shell?
Once lived a child who loved it well.

These walls once heard her laughter sweet;
These floors, the patter of her feet.
The garden knew her; all we keep
Has seen us smile and seen us weep.
By every care and joy we've known
This little place has dearer grown.

Not hastily are memories made,
The charms they cling to first must fade;
Trinkets at which we scarcely glanced,
As keepsakes, find their worth enhanced.
Thus with the beauty Time bestows
The little home place lovelier grows.

Illustrious Youth

How Many of These Questions About Famous Boys and Girls Can You Answer?

1. What girl of eighteen was waked out of sleep to learn that she was Queen of England?
2. What American girl, deaf, dumb and blind, learned to speak, read and write, and became a highly educated woman?
3. What young English girl, daughter of a lighthouse keeper, saved nine lives from a ship-wrecked vessel?
4. What very great king of France became king when he was only five years old?
5. What girl of eighteen turned soldier, led a great army, and won back a lost kingdom?
6. What American girl married at eighteen the brother of an emperor, who later became himself a king, but never wore a crown herself?
7. What famous American business man got his start in life because as a boy he was a good telegraph operator?
8. What Southern girl was a successful writer of novels at twenty?
9. What girl was a famous singer at sixteen, and later the most remarkable prima donna of her time?
10. What young girl, a Greek and Hebrew scholar at fourteen, was beheaded because the Queen of England, her cousin, feared that the people would try to make her queen instead?

(Turn to Page 123 for Answers.)

Our Young Women

Save Your Eyes

THE REASON it is important to rest and to sleep enough is because it is while at rest that the body regains energy lost during activity, and stores it up for future work and play. There are other ways of saving energy, and one of them is keeping the body in such good repair that like a machine it does its work with a minimum expenditure of force and heat. This is the main reason for the setting up exercises, or indeed for any sort of exercises. Perhaps the single best way to save energy is by saving your eyes. There is almost no work or play that does not involve the use of your eyes. If people are blind they can learn to do many things without vision, but it is infinitely harder than with it. Modern life, especially in cities, makes a constant demand on our eyes, and more than this, the demand is on one part of the eyes— the muscles concerned in near work. The best way to rest the eyes, and one which not only rests the tired parts but exercises the parts that are not used, is by doing things that will involve distant vision. Walking and looking far ahead and far away on every side rests the eyes best of all, and this is one reason why a good walk will often clear up a headache. Another way to insure distant vision is by riding backward in a car. Then as the landscape flows past you, your eye muscles relax to the position needed for distant vision. If you cannot ride or walk and are doing close work, like sewing or reading, look up and at nothing every once in a while.

The following are some rules to remember in saving your eyes:

Rest your "near" eye muscles by looking at distant objects and places.

Do not work facing a light or where the rays of a light cross your field of vision directly.

Work so far as possible by indirect or reflected light.

If you must work near uncovered artificial light, wear an eye-shade.

When sewing or writing have the light at your left, unless you are left-handed. This is to keep the shadow of your hands from your work.

Avoid a light or a glare that is in streaks or bars of alternate dark and bright. Diffused, even light is best.

Have your eyes examined by a competent oculist immediately:

If you have headaches,
If the eyes sting or burn after using,
If print or other objects dance or blur,
If you must get close to your work to see it,
If near work tires your eyes or you,
If there is the slightest irritation or soreness about the lids or other parts.

The Song of the Open Road

Afoot and light hearted I take the open road.
Healthy, free, the world before me,
The long brown path before me leading wherever I choose.
Henceforth I ask not good fortune—I myself am good-fortune:
Henceforth I whimper no more, postpone no more, need nothing.
Strong and content, I travel the open road.....

* * * *

Now I see the secret of making the best persons.
It is to grow in the open air, and to eat and sleep with the earth.

—WALT WHITMAN.

Girl Scout News

Rock Springs

Girl Scout Troop Number 1 enjoyed a "January" birthday party Monday, January 26, at the Number Four Community Hall in honor of Genevieve James, Flora Shiamanna, Elsie Moore and Velma McMillan, whose birthdays are in January. A birthday cake was the center of attraction and in this cake was a fortune for each of the four girls. The four patrols each had a table which was decorated in patrol colors. Miss Eunice Gilbert was a guest. Miss Anna Cornellieussen is captain of the Troop and Mrs. Pat Campbell, lieutenant.

Following the regular meeting of the Girl Scout Troop Number 1, February 9, Mrs. William Wilde surprised the Troop with a birthday party in honor of her daughter, Harriet, who was eleven years old. Cake and cocoa were served. The girls all greatly enjoyed the surprise and wished Harriet many more happy birthdays.

Superior

The Superior Eagles are quite proud of their enrollment which has reached a total of thirty-two now. They have begun first aid training under the direction of Mr. J. H. Hauter. Recently the girls gave a bake sale to raise money for expenses at camp next summer.

Winton

By "JO" BRACK

The Girl Scouts held a dancing party at the Club House February 7. All reported a good time. Evelyn Jolly won the prize waltz.

The Scouts held their regular bake sale February 14.

TENDERFOOT SCOUT TROOP—WINTON

Left to right: Evelyn Gregory, Merle Henderson, Elizabeth Buchanan, Genevieve Dodds, Ruth Slaughter and Merla Daniels.

This group of girls is studying for their Scout tests and expect to soon be real Scouts.

The Carnival Dance which was given by the Girl Scouts was a great success.

The girls have again taken up First Aid after Christmas vacation.

The Junior Scouts under the instruction of Miss Crawford are taking up a course in art.

The attendance of the Junior Scouts has been much better than that of the Senior Scouts.

Joan's Bird Garden

"My garden shall be for the birds," said Joan,
"In summer and wintertime, too;
The planting of vines having berries and fruits
Is the very first thing that I'll do.

"A birdhouse I'll hang in the sycamore tree,
Another I'll put on a pole,
A bird-bath I'll make on that old cedar stump
Of a shallow brown crockery bowl."

The bird-bath was out where the sun always shone,
For a bird's towel is the sun.
(Isn't it funny how children and birds
Think bathing in pools is such fun?)

Ravelings and cotton were laid on the grass
And hung on the bushes and fence;
A sign said, "Addition to Hollyhock Lane!
Building about to commence!"

The newlywed birds came in flocks to inspect
And twittered with joy and delight.
The lots were all leased in a very few days,
For things were so beautifully right.

The hollyhock border beside the garage
Kept fishworms and bugs at its roots;
The blackberry bushes and mulberry trees
Furnished their tenants with fruits.

When wintertime came a cardinal stayed
To whistle its note of good cheer,
And dozens of other birds said, "Why go south?
There's comfort and food for us here."

Oh what a garden! Oh what a joy!
Colors of feather and flower!
Something to listen to all the year long.
Something to see every hour.

—Elizabeth C. Wherry.

First Girl's Basketball Team Cumberland

This shows the two teams which played interclass games in the Company Hall during the winter of 1908. Mr. Sellon, then Superintendent of Schools, was the coach. He is a doctor (M. D.) located in California now.

Left to right standing: Margaret Murray, Anne Earnest, Mable Goddard, Flora Miller, Belle Gibbs, Elizabeth Thomas, Hazel Morrison, George Sellon.

Left to right sitting: Helen Miller, Anna Lauder, Alice Calverly, Janette Hood, Lily Matthews, Susie Macy.

Mildred: "Helen, the chicken pox are around camp again."

Helen: "I'm not afraid, I haven't any chickens."

Our Little Folks

The Country Mouse and the City Mouse

From "Stories to Tell to Children" by BRYANT.

ONCE a little mouse who lived in the country invited a little Mouse from the city to visit him. When the little City Mouse sat down to dinner he was surprised to find that the Country Mouse had nothing to eat except barley and grain.

"Really," he said, "you do not live well at all; you should see how I live! I have all sorts of fine things to eat every day. You must come to visit me and see how nice it is to live in the city."

The little Country Mouse was glad to do this, and after a while he went to the city to visit his friend.

The very first place that the City Mouse took the Country Mouse to see was the kitchen cupboard of the house where he lived. There, on the lowest shelf, behind some stone jars, stood a big paper bag of brown sugar. The little City Mouse gnawed a hole in the bag and invited his friend to nibble for himself.

The two little mice nibbled and nibbled, and the Country Mouse thought he had never tasted anything so delicious in his life. He was just thinking how lucky the City Mouse was, when suddenly the door opened with a bang, and in came the cook to get some flour.

"Run!" whispered the City Mouse. And they ran as fast as they could to the little hole where they had come in. The little Country Mouse was shaking all over when they got safely away, but the little City Mouse said, "That is nothing; she will soon go away and then we can go back."

After the cook had gone away and shut the door they stole softly back, and this time the City Mouse had something new to show: he took the little Country Mouse into a corner on the top shelf, where a big jar of dried prunes stood open. After much tugging and pulling they got a large dried prune out of the jar on to the shelf and began to nibble at it. This was even better than the brown sugar. The little Country Mouse liked the taste so much that he could hardly nibble fast enough. But all at once, in the midst of their eating, there came a scratching at the door and a sharp, loud miaouw!

"What is that?" asked the Country Mouse. The City Mouse just whispered, "Sh!" and ran as fast as he could to the hole. The Country Mouse ran after, you may be sure, as fast as he could. As soon as they were out of danger, the City Mouse said, "That was the old Cat; she is the best mouser in town,—if she once gets you, you are lost."

"This is very terrible," said the little Country Mouse; "let us not go back to the cupboard again."

"No," said the City Mouse, "I will take you to the cellar; there is something especial there."

So the City Mouse took his little friend down the cellar stairs and into a big cupboard where there were many shelves. On the shelves were jars of butter, and cheeses in bags and out of bags. Overhead hung bunches of sausage, and there were spicy apples in barrels standing about. It smelled so good that it went to the little Country Mouse's head. He ran along the shelf and nibbled at a cheese here, and a bit of butter there, until he saw an especially rich, very delicious-smelling piece of cheese on a queer little stand in a corner. He was just on the point of putting his teeth into the cheese when the City Mouse saw him.

"Stop! Stop!" cried the City Mouse. "That is a trap!"

The little Country Mouse stopped and said, "What is a trap?"

"That thing is a trap," said the little City Mouse. "The minute you touch the cheese with your teeth something comes down on your head hard, and you're dead."

The little Country Mouse looked at the trap, and he looked at the cheese, and he looked at the little City Mouse. "If you'll excuse me," he said, "I think I will go home. I'd rather have barley and grain to eat and eat it in peace and comfort, than have brown sugar and dried prunes and cheese,—and be frightened to death all the time!"

So the little Country Mouse went back to his home, and there he stayed all the rest of his life.

Children Enjoy Reno, the Magician

Over two thousand children, ranging from kindergarten to junior high age, assembled at the Old Timers' building Saturday afternoon, February 7, to attempt to fathom the mysteries of the many tricks of Edward Reno, the magician. Mr. Reno's amiable manner completely won the children's hearts and his magic art kept them in breathless wonder. It was without doubt the most successful children's program ever given in the Old Timers' building, both from point of view of numbers and enjoyment of the children.

Mr. Reno, who is now with the Ellison-White Lyceum Bureau, is not a stranger in Rock Springs. He was here forty-six years ago at the time of the Chinese riots and gave a performance. Chas. H. Bussey formerly a store keeper in Rock Springs was a personal friend of Mr. Reno's.

This was the second of the three free entertainments given annually by The Union Pacific Coal Company.

Boy Scout Activities

Boy Scout News

Anniversary Week beginning February 8th with the twenty-first birthday of Scouting in America and extending throughout the following week was the incentive for much activity among the Scouts both locally and nationally.

Special messages from President Hoover, Honorary President, and from Lord Baden-Powell, Chief Scout of the World, came as greetings to the Scouts all over America. President Hoover concludes his message saying, "I hope it may continue through years of increasing usefulness to release that deep love of humanity, that eagerness to make life fuller and sturdier, that is the very core of democracy itself." Similarly Lord Baden-Powell exhorts the Scouts to, "Visualize on the basis of results obtained what you may achieve in the next twenty-one years working at the same rate."

According to the annual statement of the Chief Scout Executive the year closed with a total of 28,216 troops in America numbering 629,303 Scouts, a marked increase over last year.

In Rock Springs each Troop held its annual Parent-Scout Banquet during anniversary Week and much interest was stimulated in Scouting.

February 14th a Court of Honor was held at the High School Auditorium. Troop Number 165 of Superior furnished the program.

Answers to Questions

(See Page 119)

1. Queen Victoria.
2. Helen Keller.
3. Grace Darling.
4. Louis XIV.
5. Joan of Arc.
6. Elizabeth Patterson, wife of Jerome Bonaparte.
7. Andrew Carnegie.
8. August Evans, author of "St. Elmo".
9. Adelina Patti.
10. Lady Jane Grey.

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Gladys Mea, the small daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Walsh, is recovering from an attack of pneumonia.

John (Boots) Dankowski, who spent the last two years in Pittsburgh, Pa., is visiting here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Dankowski.

Mrs. M. A. Harrington has returned to her home in Denver after having visited here the past month with her son, H. J. Harrington and family.

Mrs. Clyde Crofts entertained at a birthday party in honor of her daughter, Betty Jean's fifth birthday.

Mrs. Dan D. Potter was called to Sidney, Nebr., on account of the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Noah Walters.

Harrison, the small son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Krichbaum, is recovering from a minor operation recently undergone at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Elda and Alan Hatt, twins aged five years. Their parents are Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hatt of Rock Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. John Rennie of Cheyenne, visited here with Mr. Rennie's mother, Mrs. Mike Rennie.

Thomas Gibson is in Cheyenne, where he is attending the state legislature.

Mr. and Mrs. Tony Ritson entertained at a card party at their home on Ninth Street, Saturday evening, January 31. Those winning prizes were Mrs. Pat Campbell, Mrs. Evan Reese and John Burns.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Murinko, Jr. are the proud parents of a baby daughter born on Wednesday, January 28.

Frank Parr, Jr. is ill and confined to his home on Ridge Avenue.

John Freeman has returned from Cheyenne, where he transacted business for the U. M. W. of A.

The Lutheran Ladies' Aid was entertained by Mrs. Emil Berquist at her home on Bridger Avenue.

A surprise party was held at the home of Matt Morrison in honor of his birthday. After card games Mrs. Morrison served a dainty luncheon.

Mrs. Vester Matson was hostess to the Wesley Club at her home on Center Street.

Frank Graber is confined to the Wyoming General

Rosemary Hovorka celebrated her seventh birthday with a party. Here we see her with all her little guests. Rosemary lives in Rock Springs and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Hovorka.

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Hospital, where he is receiving treatment for his leg which was injured some time ago.

Miss Lillian Bowker and Mr. Howard Johnson were united in marriage at the Congregational church on Sunday, February 1st. They have gone to housekeeping at Number 6. Their many friends extend congratulations.

Harriet Marriott is able to return to his work.

Mr. D. V. Bell has returned from Cheyenne, where he received medical treatment for his eyes.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert LaCroix have moved into the house recently vacated by Joe Stekola on Ninth Street.

Miss Donica Vranesih and Tom Drnas were united in marriage at the North Side Catholic church Sunday, February 1st. A wedding reception was held for them at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Spiro Yerkovich. Their many friends extend congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. John Keeler of Kemmerer visited at the home of Mrs. Keeler's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Outsen.

Mr. Arthur Sharp, Sr., formerly employed in Number 8 Mine, left Tuesday, February 2, for Colorado, where he expects to make his home.

THE AMIZICH CHILDREN

Standing beside the pony is Joseph, sitting on the pony Paul, Jennie and Anton. They are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Amizich, Rock Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Sholty are visiting with relatives in Brigham City, Utah.

Mrs. Chas. Milos and Mr. Frank Polich were united in marriage at the North Side Catholic Church on Sunday, February 1st. They have gone to housekeeping on Ninth Street, where they are receiving the congratulations of their many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. James Overy, Sr., of Salt Lake City. Utah, are visiting here at the home of their son, Thos. Overy, Jr.

The Lowell P. T. A. held a Valentine party Friday evening, February 13. Everyone was in costume and the ladies each brought a "basket lunch" which were later sold to the highest bidder making much merriment and matching partners for the supper. Games and dancing were enjoyed by all. Favors and decorations carried out the idea of Valentine's Day.

Superior

Mr. and Mrs. Van Valkenberg returned from Salt Lake City a short time ago where they had beeu on a business and pleasure trip.

The study department of the Woman's Club met at the Community Building, January 16. Wyoming history is the subject to be studied. Mrs. Wendell Clark was elected president of the department.

Gloria and Marilyn Larson, eight and four years old, daughters of Dr. and Mrs. C. O. Larson, Superior, Wyoming.

Mrs. C. O. Larson entertained her Bridge Club at her home on Thursday afternoon, January 22. Prizes were awarded to the following: First, Mrs. Lischer; second, Mrs. J. W. Holt and consolation Mrs. W. Clark.

A wedding of interest took place in the South Side Catholic church in Rock Springs, January 17, when August Berti and Miss Eva Strucel of Lava Hot Springs, Idaho, were united in marriage. The many friends of Mr. Berti wish to extend to them congratulations and best wishes.

Mr. P. B. Applegate, who has been visiting at the

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home of his son R. D. Applegate for the past few months, has returned to his home in St. Joseph, Missouri.

The Misses Ida Conzatti and Florence Gates arrived home for a short vacation from the Denver General Hospital where they are taking training.

The Ladies of Superior are sponsoring a bridge tournament to be held the first three Monday evenings of February. The first series was held February 2. Prize winners were: First, Mr. Robert Outson and Mr. L. Telk and second Mrs. R. R. Knill and Mrs. Z. Rothman of Rock Springs.

Members of the Local I. O. O. F. Lodge entertained their families and the Rebeccas at the Club house on Saturday evening, January 31. Cards and dancing furnished the amusement for the evening. A delicious lunch was served after cards.

Reliance

The "Ground Hog" made his annual appearance February 2, looked around anxiously for his shadow and gave up in disgust, "What's the use"—Wyoming never lets him live up to the old tradition.

Our basketball teams are doing well and each game finds a goodly audience gathered at our new "gym". We now have teams comprised of students, one made up of the younger women and one calling themselves the "Winners".

Classes are being formed to study Home Decoration and English. Much interest is shown in both classes.

Dorothy Robertson has been ill with mumps. During her absence Mrs. Tom Hall has taken over her duties at the Post Office.

We extend our sympathies to the Zelenka family. Mr. Zelenka passed away at the Wyoming General Hospital after a protracted illness. He was a member of the Old Timers' and a man respected in our community.

Mr. Morgan Powell was surprised at his home this past week by a party of friends and relatives who came to make merry over his thirty-fifth birthday.

A wedding of interest was that of John Grove of Reliance and Miss Elizabeth Wright of Rock Springs. The young couple expect to make Reliance their home.—Congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. John Telch are the proud parents of a new son and heir.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Krause are also boasting of a new son. Mrs. Krause will be remembered as Louella Greek.

"Chintz Cottage", a playlet, was given by the students of the high school February 16. A new cyclorama has been installed on the stage of the gymnasium and made a fitting setting for this first dramatic effort of the year.

We didn't know we had any winter or winter sports—still the boys here have found a skating rink at the edge of town and are having great sport.

Many rooms of the school enjoyed a valentine box. 'Tis an old time custom that should never be forgotten and brings more joy to children than almost any other event of the year.

Each Thursday evening finds the members of the E. N. T. at the various homes of the members busily engaged in mastering the mysteries of bridge.

Mike Topis has been a victim of the prevailing disease—mumps, which is no repector of persons or age.

James Rafferty won the watch which is presented to the man most faithful in promoting safety in our mines. Popular vote among the men named Mr. Rafferty the most conscious.

Mrs. Bob Stuart has been ill with the flu.

Mr. Matt Medill was host at a party given at the Bungalow on Bobby Burns' birthday. Cards and dancing made it a happy get together for his many friends.

Word comes from St. Louis of the death of the small son of Louis Van Zinck. Zincks were former residents of Reliance.

The Epworth League have now forty members to their credit in Reliance. They have divided themselves into two groups, the one having the larger enrollment entertaining the lesser group every two weeks.

The Bible class meets every Thursday night. At the present time they are studying the Old Testament.

RELIANCE HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

(Contributed by high school girls.)

A general assembly was held at Reliance High School, Friday morning, February 13. The Seniors sponsored the program. Four vocal students from Rock Springs were present, they are to be contestants in Laramie, music week. Other features were: "Flapper of the Green and Gold Circus", a big hit, and "Polly with the Big Past".

The debate squad composed of Jessie Aquila and Betty Hanks journeyed to Superior Friday, February 6, but lost the debate.

The cooking class is progressing very well in its work.

Mr. I. R. Halseth has moved his office to the Gym. He thinks we all need the exercise.

"Chintz Cottage", an interesting play, was presented February 16. All present declared it a great success.

Hanna

The 49er's dance given by The American Legion at the Finn Hall on January 17, was enjoyed by a large crowd. Games of Bingo and Hoop-La were attractions between dances and many were fortunate in winning blankets.

Mrs. Pevley and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lemoine of Parco were visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lemoine on Friday, January 20th.

Sympathy is extended to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Penny in the death of their daughter Edith, on Sunday, January 22nd, after an illness of several months. Funeral services were held in Laramie at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Chesebro, Rev. Kessler of Hanna officiating. Interment was made in Laramie Cemetery.

Mrs. Joseph Lemoine, Mrs. Jas. Finch and Henry Lemoine attended the funeral of Edith Penny at Laramie on January 28th.

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On Sunday morning, February 1st, a young peoples Gospel Team of the Wesley Club at Laramie gave a very interesting service at the Methodist Church. The team consists of Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Dillon, Miss Ruth Dixon, Robert Williams, Merritt Boddy, and Lawrence Berger. Interesting talks were given by the various members. Mr. Berger gave a saxophone solo, and Mr. Williams sang "The Prayer Perfect." After the service a delicious dinner was served by members of the Epworth League and Sunday School Girls' Class No. 8 assisted by Mesdames Chas. Ainsworth, I. Winchell, O. C. Buehler, R. Kessler, and Joe Briggs. Places were arranged for thirty-nine young people.

Mrs. Doyle Weese and children of Craig, Colo., are visiting Mrs. Weese's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Peterson.

A delightful childrens' party was given at the First Aid Hall on January 23, by the Knights of Pythias and Pythian Sisters Lodges. Over 100 children enjoyed the games and dancing which was followed by delicious refreshments.

Mrs. Russel Sholls returned from Rock Springs where she visited for the past month.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Christensen, Evelyn Christensen, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lyons and Miss Milly Chadwick visited at the Ray Withrow ranch at Elk Mountain on February 1st.

Mrs. H. Renny entertained at luncheon on Tuesday, January 20th, in honor of Mrs. Ferguson of Kimball, Neb., who was enroute to Walcott, where Mr. Ferguson has been transferred as Station Agent. Mrs. Renny's guests were Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Wm. Jones, Mr. A. Stebner, Mrs. O. Olofson, Mrs. Wm. Nelson, and Mrs. Wm. Veitch.

Members of the Ladies' Aid surprised Mrs. Chas. Ainsworth at a birthday party on February 3rd Twenty-four ladies enjoyed a delightful evening of games followed by refreshments.

A banquet was given at the Hanna Hotel by the mathematics night school class in honor of their instructor, J. V. McClelland.

Miss Eileen Jackson, who has been very ill with pneumonia, is improving.

Winton

Mrs. Sean Sprowell was hostess to the Bridge Club during the month; several guests were present. After bridge a lovely lunch was served and prizes were awarded to the winners.

Mrs. Mahoney is reported to be improving from her recent illness.

Winton has become quite a basketball town. We have a team in the Union Pacific Coal Company League and are proud of them. The following scores represent their efforts in the first three league games: Rock Springs Team No. 2, 10, Winton 31; Winton, 18, Rock Springs No. 1, 20. An extra period was necessary to decide the game. The last game played in Winton was with Superior who went down in defeat to the tune of 34 to 24. Other teams are also organizing; the Mine Office played the Shop Team recently, the score being 15 to 13 in favor of the Shop team in an extra period.

The sudden death of Mrs. Archie Auld was a shock to the entire community. She passed away January 29th, following a very short illness. Mrs. Auld leaves to mouru her death her husband and four children, Robert, Archie, Sadie and Elizabeth. The community joins in extending their sympathy to Mr. Auld and the children.

Mrs. P. A. Courtney presided over an Art Craft tea at her home.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Myers and son visited the home of Mr. L. A. Hanna at Granger during the month.

Mrs. Thomas, our Post Mistress, has been on the sick list, but is back at her post again.

The community extends their sympathy to the Chas. Besso family in the death of their infant son.

Our doctor reports plenty of mumps still prevalent.

The Altar Society entertained at a public card party Thursday, February 5, at the community club house. Eleven tables played five-hundred. Prizes were awarded to Miss Cecelia Sprowell and William Loomis. Mrs. Sartoris and George Sievert and Harry Lunn. Luncheon was served by the ladies.

The Woman's Club held its regular monthly social meeting February 19, in the club house.

Tono

Mrs. Mary (Granny) Lindsay from Centralia visited with friends and old neighbors for a few days. While here, she was house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Friend and family.

A very interesting program was given by the Junior Christian Endeavor Society Monday evening, February 2nd, in the Tono Club Rooms. This was the 50th anniversary of the organization. Following are the officers of the Tono division: Mrs. Edward Rogers, Suerpintendent; Marie Davis, President, Paul Flani, Vice President; Geneveive Nolan, Secretary; Anthony Corcoran, Treasurer; Georgie Hudson, Pianist. The Society is composed of children between the ages of nine and fourteen years and they meet every Tuesday.

Pisquale Landa, Arthur Pontin, Pisquale Pino and Fortunand Yedloutschnig, of Tono.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Colvin entertained in honor of the former's father, Mr. D. H. Colvin, who celebrated his 80th birthday January 17th. Those en-

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3 A well-managed bank, like a properly conducted business, should make money. If it does not make money it will not be a strong bank, and if it is not a strong bank it cannot be a safe place for a depositor's money. This fact should not be overlooked.

Good checking balances help to make a bank strong : : : : : :

4 Every checking depositor should try at all times to keep a balance in his checking account large enough so that after all current checks are paid there will still be left on deposit, a sum that the bank can use profitably for the expense of rendering service. Intelligent co-operation of this character offers the best possible proof of individual ability and good management.

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joying the lovely birthday dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Warren, Mr. Walter Colvin, Mildred Colvin, Sam Jones and the honor guest, Mr. Colvin.

Mr. Alex Revel and Miss Sylvia Revel, from Tono, Miss Alva Robertson, from Hanniford Valley, and Miss Dorothy Deisburg, of Bucoda, motored to Seattle where they spent a couple of days visiting friends.

Miss Elizabeth Ring, who graduated the first of the year from a beauty course in Seattle, has accepted a position in Castle Rock, Washington.

Mrs. Frank Olds, of Rochester, is visiting for a couple of weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Horace Eggler, and family.

Mr. Vernon Burton, who is attending the Success Business College in Seattle, spent the week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Burton.

Mrs. J. D. Behrens and Carrie Behrens, from Centralia, visited with Mr. and Mrs. Ben Dowell.

Mrs. Francis Flani and daughter, Mae, from Maytown, and Mrs. William Martina motored to Seattle where Mrs. Flani transacted business.

Mr. Abe Howard, Mrs. B. B. Burton, Mrs. K. J. Bowers and daughter, Audrie, motored to Seattle where they visited Mrs. Burton's son, Buster.

Mrs. Steve Androsko and son, Steve, and Mrs. Steve Fusco motored to Seattle where they visited Mrs. Androsko's daughter, Helen, and brother, Joe Fusco, who are attending the Success Business College.

Those from Tono who attended the funeral of Mrs. Mary Richardson, at Renton, were Mr. and Mrs. A Scherack, Mrs. C. C. Johnson, Mrs. John Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Friend, Mr. and Mrs. William Martina and daughter, Eunice, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Edwards and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Corcoran, Mr. Dave Gilfillan and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Murray.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Gaylord and son, Mr. Ralph Leggitt and Miss Margaret Marrow, from Chehalis, were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Boardman.

Mrs. W. O. Priests, of Westport, Washington, visited here with her sister, Mrs. George Clark, and family.

Mrs. Hulda Hodgson and Mrs. Elizabeth Mossop, from Yakima, visited with the latter's sons, Willard and Joe Mossop, and families.

Mr. and Mrs. William Yedd and family, from Portland, Oregon, visited with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Yedloutschnig, and family. They were accompanied home by Miss Angeline Yedloutschnig.

The Tono Community Club held its annual election of officers at the Community Club on January 7th, at eight o'clock. The following officers were elected: Mrs. John Isaacson, president; Mrs. Jack Grim, vice president; Mrs. Ernest Barber, secretary; Mrs. Harry Warren, treasurer and pianist; Mrs. Bert Boardman, song leader; Mrs. M. J. Mardicott and Mrs. J. B. Corcoran, in charge of flowers for the sick. Retiring officers are Mrs. James Sayce. president; Mrs. Perry Richardson, vice president; Mrs. Patrick Barrett, secretary; Mrs. Hans Peterson, treasurer; Mrs. Steve Androska and Mrs. Tom Warren, in charge of flowers for the sick.

Mr. Caesar Flora, from Los Angeles, California, is visiting with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Flora.

Mr. and Mrs. Pete Shimmel and sons, Wayne and Harold, motored to Ravensdale, Washington, where they spent a couple of days visiting with the former's parents.

Mr. M. H. Messinger, Mr. Horace Eggler, Mr. E. C. Way, Mr. Tom Warren and son, Tommie, attended a wrestling match in Tacoma.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Murray and Miss Hulda

Rankin spent a couple of days at Hoods Canal at the former's summer home. While there, they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Pete Olsen.

Mr. John Porich, from San Francisco, California, and Mr. Tommie Richardson, of Centralia, were in Tono renewing old acquaintances.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bishop, of Portland, Oregon, visited with their cousin, Mrs. Horace Eggler, and family. Mr. Bishop is connected with the American Railway Express Company at Portland, Oregon, and is enjoying a vacation for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Jessie Schroeder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark, was killed in an automobile accident on the Pacific Highway north of Olympia, February 7th, 1931.

Mrs. Schroeder was born in Nanaimo, B. C., September 9th, 1902, and at the age of 5 years moved to Tono with her parents, where she made her home until June 13th, 1929, when she was married and moved to Shelton to live.

Mrs. Schroeder attended the Tono Public Schools.

Besides her husband, her loss is mourned by her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark, and two brothers, George and James, and a sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Olsen, all of Tono, and a sister, Mrs. Iva Hawkins, of Centralia. Interment was made in the Evergreen Cemetery, Centralia, Washington.

Mrs. Mary Richardson, a former resident of Tono, passed away January 16th, 1931.

She was born in Namimo, B. C., July 6th, 1879, and moved with her family to Issaquah, living there and in Renton, Washington, until 1913 when she moved with her husband to Tono. She resided here until the death of her husband, A. Richardson, April 2nd, 1927, then she moved to Centralia where she worked in the General Hospital until her illness.

Mrs. Mary Richardson

She leaves to mourn her death, her aged mother, Mrs. (Granny) Lindsay, two sons, Tommie of Centralia and William of Tono, and two daughters, Mrs. Florance Porich of San Francisco, California, and Mrs. Ethel Masterson, of Grandmound, Washington, and three grandchildren. Interment was made in Renton Cemetery.

The Hoodoo

Two convicts managed to get a few minutes of conversation.

"Hello, mate," said one, "how did you manage to get here?"

"I'm the victim of my unlucky number, thirteen."

"How's that?"

"Twelve jurors and one judge."—Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph.

Can You?

Can you remember when a man could get a good lunch, have his shoes shined, buy a good cigar, take his wife some flowers and the kids some candy, and still have something left from a dollar bill? Neither can we.—Kitchener Record.

The Office Broom

We've heard a lot about the absent-minded professor, but we never expected to find the disease pervading our office. Nevertheless after watching our Chief Engineer try to unlock another car which happened to be parked in his usual "stall" we're a little afraid it isn't limited to professors.

Spring is here! Art Henkell has his horseshoes out getting the rust off them. He should be well in practice by the time Old Timers' Day arrives.

Jeff, who is a little previous with his spring showing, has on exhibit something quite different in the cap line. This particular cap was the latest thing in caps thirty years ago in the Carbon store and rivals any Scotch clan in the gayness of its plaid. We hear he intends to pass it off to some of the golf enthusiasts. Well, after all, styles repeat themselves, so why not?

Now for the sad news. Mr. Dewar annouuces that he is going to ask for his pension and retire, with the intention of going to China to live, for he has learned that his dollar would be worth four times as much there. Then, too, he has recently discovered the health features of a rice diet; all he lacks is a passport.

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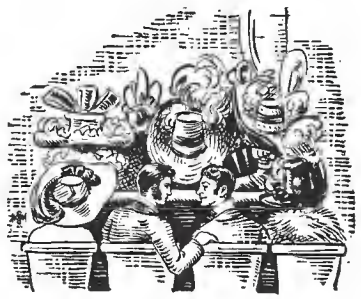

(From Appleton's Journal, December 22, 1888.)

THIS magazine was published five and one-half years before the Rock Springs National Bank was founded. Hats have come down in size since the days of the Elegant Eighties, but they've gone UP in price.

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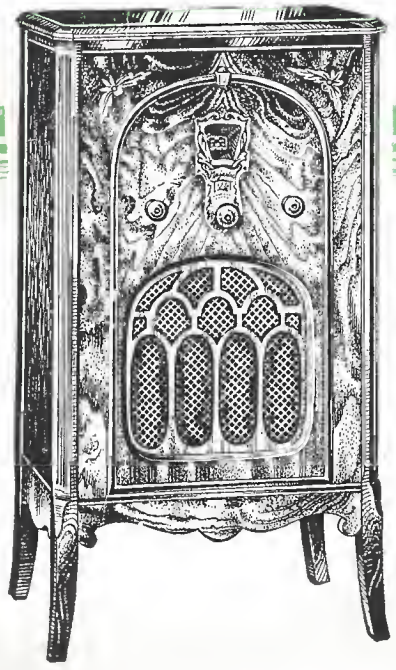

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